

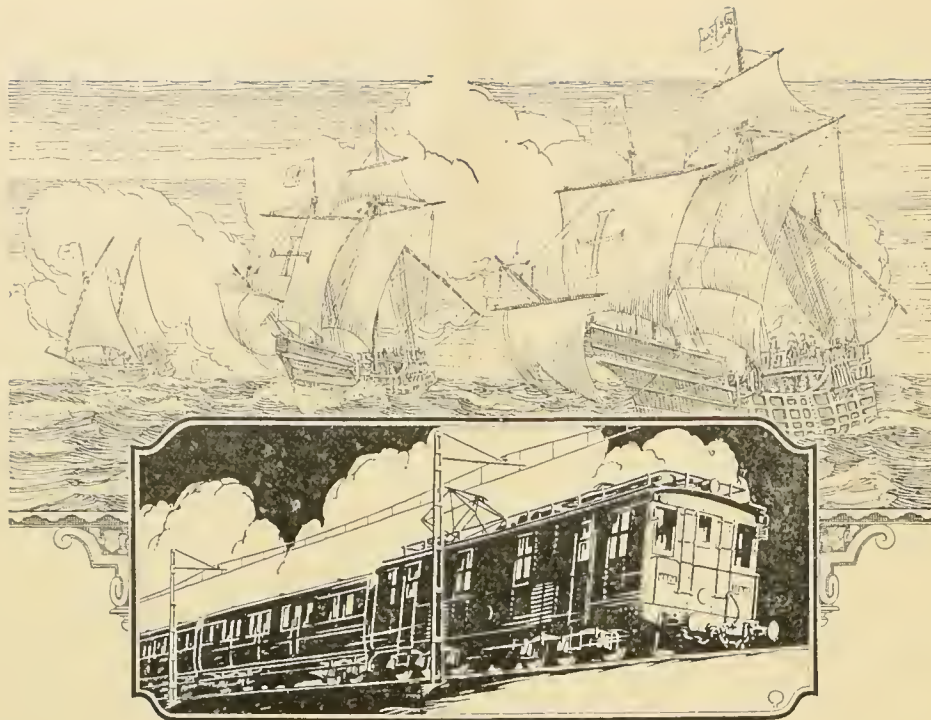


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JANUARY, 1928

No. 4



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THE OBERLIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

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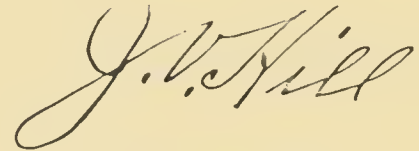
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“You Will Be Interested To Know”

What is Happening on the Campus at Oberlin



[A very significant meeting of the Board of Trustees was held December 7th. The annual report of the year 1926-27 was presented and a number of important actions taken. One of outstanding importance was the approval of the new salary scales to be adopted by the College. President Wilkins' statement concerning this new proposal is given here in full.—W. F. B.]

NEW SALARY SCALES AT OBERLIN

By action of the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting on December 7, 1927, a new ideal scale and a new immediate scale of salaries for full-time teachers were adopted for Oberlin.

The ideal scale provides ten salary stages, the lowest \$2,000, the next \$2,500, and so on up to and including the ninth, which is \$6,000. The tenth stage is specified simply as “\$6,500 or above.”

It is expected that after this scale is fully in operation the teaching staff will be distributed about evenly in respect to salary over the ten stages.

On this scale there will be no automatic advances in salary; but those on the two lowest levels will be considered for advance every two years, and those on the other levels (except the highest) every three years.

The first two levels will carry the title of Instructor; the third level, \$3,000, may carry either that title or Assistant Professor; the fourth level, \$3,500, carries the title of Assistant Professor; the fifth level, \$4,000, may carry either that title or Associate Professor; the next level, \$4,500, carries the title Associate Professor; the next level, \$5,000, may carry either that title or Professor; the higher levels carry, of course, the title of Professor.

The single basis for advance in salary will be increase in value to the College. Three types of such increase in value are recognized; the first and most important is increase in value as teacher; the second is increase in value as helper in administration—this term is meant to apply both to administrative work done in departments and to work done in faculty committees and other all-college enterprises; the third type is increase in public value. This third type includes (a) increase in value as discoverer—that is, in productive research; (b) increase in value as disseminator—that is, as interpreter of research through semi-popular writing, through textbooks, through editing, through lectures, and through addresses of other types; (c) increase in value as creative artist in any field of art; and (d) increase in value in certain other special respects, as, for instance, service in rational organizations.

Public service such as has just been suggested will be approved only when it is engaged in to an extent which does not prevent increase in value as teacher. It will be assumed that the College has the right to expect that the entire working energy of a teacher receiving an adequate salary will be spent in service which is directly or indirectly of value to the College. Length of service will not in itself be a basis for advance, though it is fully recognized that length of service should and often does produce enrichment in teaching ability. Special cases of financial need should be met by special provision other than advance in salary.

The new immediate scale, which will go into effect next September, has a minimum salary of \$1,800 and a maximum of \$6,000, as against a present minimum of \$1,500 and a maximum of \$4,500. The transition from the new immediate scale to the ideal scale will be made gradually through a period of six years.

Ernest H. Wilkins

The Oberlin Alumni Magazine

VOLUME XXIV, No. 4

OBERLIN, OHIO, JANUARY, 1928

Spear Laboratory is gone—everything artificial has been removed from the campus except the memorial arch, the fence around the Historic Elm, the four lamp posts of the class of 1927, and the brick walks. The requirement of the last will and testament of Charles M. Hall has been fulfilled—namely that all buildings be removed from the campus by the time the college came into full possession of the bequest made to it in that will. All three buildings standing at the time of Mr. Hall's death have been taken down and the sites leveled. Society Hall was the first to go, back in 1917. Its twin, French Hall, disappeared in the spring of 1927, and now Spear is only a memory. But it is a happy memory to many couples, who, between the years of '85 and '08, passed notes across its reading tables or whispered surreptitiously in the stacks, or cut out early in order to take the long way home.

Society and French were the last relics of the older group—dating back to 1868. They had served their purpose—served well the college and academy—but they were worn out and were of little value when removed. Spear, on the other hand had many years of service still left within its walls. Replaced by Carnegie in 1908 as a library, it had for many years housed the departments of zoölogy and animal ecology. Its removal, however, has beautified the campus, and that was Mr. Hall's intent.

Now that there is a clear sweep from street to street across the campus, Warner Hall and the other college buildings on Professor street show up to better advantage. Also, the old dilapidated structures on North Main street show the more prominently. It would seem that familiarity breeds callousness rather than contempt for these relics of the wooden and unpainted age.

Spring practice is again to prevail in Ohio football circles. Case School, which for a number of years has been urging permission for the spring training period, succeeded in getting enough votes for its motion at the Ohio Conference Managers meeting in December to put it over. The complaint has come from Case that its long laboratory hours did not leave sufficient afternoon time for her boys to practice. Spring practice was her solution. With the other Ohio colleges having like privilege will not these schools continue to be a leap ahead of Case in the gridiron game?

Our suggestion would be for Case and Reserve to join forces as far as its athletics are concerned and thereby have material enough to turn out some superior teams. Both schools are now winning only a fair share of their athletic contests. Combined they might turn out aggregations that would make the other conference teams sweat for their victories and more often go down in defeat.

It looked two years ago as if Case and Reserve would get together organically through the formation of the new Cleveland College, but the conversations to this end fell flat when Case found technicalities standing in the way. Many people feel that the three institutions should be units of a larger university. If so united there would be

nothing in the way of their having football and other athletic teams that would do justice to the size of their student body and to the Fifth City of the country.

Ohio springs are of very short duration for college sports. The ground hardly gets into condition for use before the final exams loom into sight and take the student's attention. With track, tennis, baseball, play-ground ball, golf, all who will participate in athletics have outlet without bringing into the spring season a fall game. Neither Case nor other of the Ohio colleges have sufficient man-power to adequately maintain the regular spring sports after withdrawing forty or fifty men for football training. The conference has taken a backward step.

You frequently think or remark that you wished you had a slice of roast such as mother used to prepare or some sugar cookies like she baked.

PASSING ON A BIT OF APPRECIATION You recall with watered mouth those dainties that she made on special occasions. You have forgotten that you used to object when she told you to eat the cauliflower, because you didn't like that, or that your nose went up in the air when she had something else that you didn't care for but that she insisted was good for your health and bodily development. Did you have the most attractive bed room in the house or did you complain that "Dad and Mom" had the nice front room and you had to be content with the little stuffy back room that was no decent place to bring your friends up to?

A little recollection of one's own youth and a sense of our children's attitudes today may give us a sympathetic understanding of the problems of the college dormitory matrons who have not one or two children to deal with but twenty, thirty, forty young people, each from a different home and each with different likes and dislikes.

On the whole Oberlin has been extremely fortunate in its selection of matrons and managers. Not all continue over a long period but some do build themselves into the institution and become a real influence in the life of more than one generation of students. Mrs. Lawrence of Talcott and Herr Bischoff of the Men's Building are two such now in Oberlin. For nearly two decades they have rendered conspicuous service to their charges. Last year the *Alumni Magazine* carried special articles concerning these two written by former students. The editor frequently hears student and alumni appreciation of their fine service and it seems not inappropriate to mention it here.

This paragraph from a letter last year from a father who had just lost his son, a student, is a fair example of the appreciation referred to. The letter was to Mr. Bischoff. "I am baffled when it comes to an effort to adequately express to you, who were so very close to our Boy, the feelings that are in our hearts at this time. That you were everything to him that a father, that the very best of fathers could be, we know. His letters to us would be proof of that if no other evidence was at hand. We can only say that we sincerely thank God that in his Divine Providence he led us to place our boy in an environment such as Oberlin offers and among friends such as you have been to him."

Lines To Camellia Thea

Nymph of the golden touch, who dost imbue
 With amber scented as the honey-dew
 Plain water from the kettle hissing hot,
 And make it seem the thing that it is not,
 True nectar or Nepenthe or whate'er
 Procures for men the banishment of care,
 Thee I invoke, O goddess of Cathay,
 By thee inspired, to thee indite my lay.
 Not to thy sisters — worshipped also these—
 Her of Ceylon or her the Japanese,
 But unto thee alone, to thee I sing,
 O thou great goddess of the House of Ming.
 Let others hymn Coffea's potent brew
 And meditate the Muse the whole night through,
 While others of their moderation brag
 And lull their scruples with deceptive Hag,
 While others still of abstinence do boast,
 Quaffing huge bumpers to the praise of Post.
 Peace to all such. But I can not be swayed
 From my allegiance to the Chinese maid.
 Let others thy mild ritual bemock;
 I sing thy rites, sacred to five o'clock.
 As well when day doth dawn I sacrifice
 And pour libation as the sun doth rise.
 No time nor season that thou dost not charm;
 In summer thou dost cool, in winter, warm.
 No fear of surfeit daunts thy devotee,
 Whether he drink twelve cups, or only three—
 Twelve cups, like Johnson, two at most, like me.
 Let not Hygeia's votary disdain
 What nourished Johnson's bulk and massive brain,
 Nor scornful intellect deny the scope
 Of what refined the subtlety of Pope.
 Thine attributes are sweet upon the tongue,
 Their sound as soft as ever poet sung.
 Can syllables surpass in euphony
 Young Hyson, Jasmine, Pekoe, and Bohea?
 Thy beauty is so pure, thy lovers boast,
 That unadorned, 'tis then adorned the most;
 Yet thy perfections all the gifts become,
 Lemon and sugar, cream, and even rum.
 The bard, whose home is dry, whose purse is lean,
 Finds thee "the true, the blushful Hippocrene,"
 And Bacchus, who was once the poets' praise,
 Now yields Camellia Thea all his bays.

Charles H. A. Wager

MARY KELLOGG: An Idyl of Old Oberlin

By Professor Emeritus Frances J. Hosford

IN FIVE PARTS. PART I. BACKGROUNDS.

In October of the year 1834 Oberlin's first college class was organized. Although it mustered twenty for graduation, it began with four members, among them James Harris Fairchild. Last June saw the retirement of Henry Churchill King. At that time practically all who were ever students or officers of Oberlin had had personal knowledge of one or both of these men. Such a unifying influence is like the life-cord of the nautilus, holding and nourishing all the chambers of the past, even while it is forever building more stately mansions for the soul. Among these chambers of our college home, dim, but still full of warm human companionship, successive generations have especially delighted to linger over the story of Mary Kellogg and her strong and tender lover. It has never been a forgotten story; it lives in books of reminiscence and biography, in the memories of a few of us who heard it from the lips of those who knew, and in sheaves of yellowed letters, written with quill pens and sealed with wafers, quaintly folded, to do double duty as epistle and envelope—the love letters of Mary Kellogg and James Harris Fairchild, written almost ninety years ago. And the story should not be forgotten, since much of its significance lies in its setting, in the swiftly-changing national life of their time, and in the atmosphere of earliest Oberlin.

James Harris Fairchild was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1817. During that year the earliest settlers were finding their way to Brownhelm, on one of the beautiful ridges between Oberlin and Lake Erie. When he was a year old he went thither in an emigrant wagon with his parents and elder brothers. This was then a journey of tedious weeks, though it was lightened by a modern improvement—the first steamer on the Great Lakes, the "Walk-in-the-Water," which took them in four days from Buffalo to a tiny hamlet at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, named from Moses Cleaveland. Probably young Fairchild's first memories were of the log cabin and the small clearing in the heart of a limitless forest. He heard the howling of the wolves by night; one of the first "shalt not's" addressed to his baby conscience must have been against straying into the forest, for the bears that might eat up bad little boys were not mythical. And yet, side by side with recollections of the primeval forests and rude shelter against prowling beasts of prey, were memories of school and church, for this was a New England colony and the motherland was sending of her best blood and her best traditions to the Western Land of Hope.

So rapid was material progress that only six years after they felled the first tree the Fairchild family moved from the log cabin into a comfortable brick house, a house so well built that it is still in use; but within the first year a church and a school had been organized. The family migration, with all its hardships and labors, never deprived the children of study and teachers. These New England colonists wanted educated ministers, and men from the best New England colleges and divinity schools counted their lives well spent in the service of these strong young communities. From their ranks came the

teachers for the small schools and larger academies that sprang up everywhere before the state educational system had had time or money to make itself effective. James Fairchild began Latin with the Rev. Hervey Lyon when he was thirteen. His "practice teaching" started early. Professor Swing, who gives us several delightful reminiscences furnished by Emily Fairchild, quotes her as saying that she first remembers James buttoning her dresses and tying her shoes. "Then the a, b, c's all in a row on the floor, with our teacher, James, to help us. Then, when he went to Mr. Lyon's Academy on the North Ridge, we learned together the Greek alphabet from alpha to omega." In 1832, the Rev. and Mrs. John Monteith opened a "high school" in Elyria, and two Fairchild boys, Henry and James, were among their pupils. In 1834, according to the President's own testimony, they were "abundantly prepared to enter the freshman class in any American college."

A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY

Grandison Fairchild, the father of Henry and James, had a remarkable experience with the boyhood of distinguished men. Before he left Stockbridge he had taught the school in his vicinity. Among his pupils were the Hopkins boys, Mark, Harry, and Albert. The Field family lived near by, so that David Dudley Field was probably a pupil of his. In his own family were three sons who became college presidents, each eminently successful and honored. He did not know what stars in the academic firmament were moving westward with him in his emigrant wagon; but if he had known he might well have thanked God and kept on his way to the wilderness, for the hardships which he and his family were to share were never of the sort that crush the soul or sear it with the sense of wrong. Everyone had food and shelter and the hope of better things. True, clothing was a problem until the sheep could be protected from wolves and cloth mills came within reach. What of that? If a boy went to school with his sturdy young body bursting through the rags of last winter's suit, so that he must needs wear over it his thin summer clothes to hold the fragments together, it did not mean that his mother was a slattern or his father was a sot, and it would not last long. Shoemakers and shoe leather were both hard to find. When the fall work pressed upon the farmer-cobbler, boys sometimes went to school barefooted through the first light snows; that was an adventure and a test of pluck, but a shoemakers' strike would have made the same necessity an intolerable hardship. President Fairchild says that he has worn shoes made of deer skin, dog skin, wolf skin and hog skin. He testifies that hog skin was "about the meanest leather there was." Here was good material for a series of jokes, but if a human—or inhuman—hog had cornered the leather market, it would have become a grievance of the sort that leads men to think wrong and do wrong. There was good food for body, mind, and soul amid the forests and stumps of Brownhelm, and there three leaders for the Great Interior were growing into a large and wholesome life.

I do not know of another settlement on the Reserve—or indeed anywhere else—which was nourishing three college presidents, but I do know of many settlements of

the Brownhelm type, peopled by sturdy New Englanders who brought with them schools and churches as they brought cuttings from their apple orchards. In such soil the new college of Oberlin grew with startling rapidity. And yet it was never a mere neighborhood college. The very first year found half of the students coming from the east. Charles Grandison Finney came in 1835, as Professor of Theology; the fame of his preaching had filled the land, and he undoubtedly attracted many, but he had himself been attracted by certain announced principles which compelled the attention of many earnest souls. He was drawn by the fervid evangelical zeal of the new school, its tremendous possibilities, and its open repudiation of slavery. Others came because of the prospect of support by manual labor; many women came because of the pledge of equal opportunities in education. It was this last inducement that brought Mary Kellogg to Oberlin.

MARY COMES TO OBERLIN

Her home was in Jamestown, New York. It was an older settlement than Brownhelm and far more accessible to eastern markets and influences; probably she knew only by hearsay of the life of the pioneer. Her father was a business man, with interests in several distant cities. The family were not of the Oberlin type, or the Brownhelm type; the men were all smokers and moderate drinkers. Whatever they thought of slavery, it did not prevent Mr. Kellogg from moving his family south and owning slave labor, though it did prevent most of the next generation from settling in slave territory. That the Kellogg and the Fairchild families came to like and respect each other shows the breadth and the kindness of each. Mary's brother, Augustus, and James Fairchild had a mutual regard which grew into a lifelong friendship.

There was a good academy in Jamestown, and for the most part girls shared with boys the advantages of such schools. But for some occult reason a line was drawn between the two classical languages. Women might study Latin if they were so minded, but Greek was a masculine prerogative. In due time Mary heard of the new college in Ohio where women might quaff that mystic cup of knowledge, and she gave her father no rest until he had put horse to wagon and brought her, largely through forest trails, to Oberlin, two hundred miles to the west. It was not, however, a mere girl's whim. Young as she was, she had reached certain definite conclusions about life and duty, and she wanted to prepare herself for the largest possible service to the world.

She came in 1835, at the beginning of James Fairchild's second college year, while she had two preparatory years before her. Nevertheless, the destiny that shapes the ends of young people had provided that the classical preparation of James should outstrip his mathematical, while with Mary the reverse was true. Here Professor Swing quotes President Fairchild:

"She first came into my field of vision in my recitation as a beginning sophomore in advanced algebra. I was nearly eighteen and she was as near sixteen. So far as the vision was concerned I was entirely satisfied. I was diffident and even bashful, and said nothing. We were very young and there was no proper occasion to say anything."

We know on good authority that the little lady had bright dark eyes and very rosy cheeks. Many years after President Fairchild one day saw an especially pretty

young woman upon the college campus, and told his children that their mother looked like that when she was a girl.

In 1836 the first stern struggle with the wilderness was over for the settlers along the Lake Ridges. Beautiful farms had been cut out of the forests; through old books and letters we gather allusions to the joys of a visit to the Fairchild farm, and special references to the Fairchild peach orchard! After the opening of the Erie canal the little village of Cleveland grew by leaps and bounds; farm surplus came within market radius. The prosperity of the countryside brought ever increasing numbers to the school at Oberlin, but the college and the colony were still only three years old. Slab Hall was hastily knocked together in 1835, and James Fairchild furnished part of the student labor on the structure. This provided for the "Lane Rebels," but not for the scores who came when the fame of their defection spread abroad. I have been told, but on what authority I do not remember, that once the crowd of new students was so great and so unexpected that all that could be done, for one night at least, was to supply a large room with a square of mattresses in the center, where each boy might lay his head as on a pillow, while the company's legs radiated toward the four points of the compass. Whether this be an historical fact or an invention of the college campus I know not, but either way it points to the need of Tappan Hall, the large men's dormitory that was completed this same year of 1836. Neither will it be surprising that a building erected under such pressure was demolished forty-nine years after, "because of grave imperfections of constitution."

MARY GOES TO SHEFFIELD

For the women, Oberlin had generously made earlier provision, building "Ladies' Hall" in 1835, but it became evident that upon the opening of the college year 1836-7 all accommodations would be taxed beyond their utmost capacity. The pressure was relieved by the establishment of branch schools at various points, or the utilization of schools and academies already in existence. Students of preparatory grade were asked to surrender their places to the more advanced, and some eighty volunteers were colonized; a large number went to Sheffield, and there Mary Kellogg completed her preparation for college. Sheffield is only twelve miles from Brownhelm, and even in those strenuous times there were holidays when a dutiful son, like James Fairchild, might visit his home and his parents. I suppose it was an episode in such a visit of which "sister Emily" says:

"When the forest was laid low and Oberlin College was built, Sheffield, because of inability to accommodate all the students in Oberlin, was soon made a branch school. When my brother invited me to take a buggy-ride with him to visit the Sheffield school, I felt quite delighted at the opportunity, but father wondered at the extravagance. After a long ride we were kindly received in the parlors of the Institution, and among other ladies I was introduced to Miss Mary Kellogg—quite the brightest looking and most handsomely dressed of the group. One of the teachers with more acumen than a girl of thirteen or so asked me to take a walk with her, leaving James and Mary to visit alone for a while, and she remarked to me at the door, 'What a handsome couple! That match was made in heaven!'"

Emily (Mrs. Mlner Fairfield) adds that the next day James asked her how she would like to have Miss Kellogg

for a sister. "I said amen!" she writes. It is clear that the boy knew his mind, and had known it since "she came into his field of vision," but the time was not yet ripe.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION

In the fall of 1837 Mary Kellogg was back in Oberlin, "one of the first four freshmen girls in any American college." Her classmates were thirty young men and the three young women who took their degrees in 1841. Just then the Fates contrived a special snare for James and Mary. The personnel of Oberlin's first faculty was perhaps her greatest asset. The men who composed it would have made a magnificent group in any faculty and at any time, but it was still weak in numbers. Some 400 students, distributed through at least ten years of curriculum, could not be taught by ten professors and one tutor without undergraduate assistance. Brilliant men like the Fairchilds, the Cochrans, or Timothy Hudson did their 'prentice work on preparatory, sometimes even on college students, before they had themselves taken their first degree. Thus it came to pass that Mary, whose Freshman Greek was Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*, found the class assigned to a senior whose name was James Fairchild. "She came for a short time," writes the President, "as a pupil into classes of which I was teacher, much to my own embarrassment. Timid boy that I was, I found it a somewhat serious duty to set her right when occasionally she made a slip in her recitation. Not long after, owing to changes in class arrangements, my disabilities in having Miss Kellogg as a member of the class disappeared." There is no record to show whether any *deus ex machina* directed this change, but Mrs. Alice Welsh Cowles was a wise woman, and she may have suggested that if girls were to be in freshman classes it was desirable that senior boys be assigned to other work. In this particular instance, however, the situation seems to have been wholesomely deterrent. He was diffident toward her, she reticent toward him; and these obstacles to a complete understanding loomed large through most of that college year. The friendly intimacy implied by the call upon the Sheffield school was not continued, except in a spasmodic manner. It was better so, for they were still very young. In March, 1838, he wrote her, making a formal request to open a correspondence.

THEY PREFER TO WRITE

Tappan Hall was situated to the northwest of the campus center, where its front may still be traced by a magnificent row of elm trees. Ladies' Hall was near the site of the Second Church, now transformed into the Albert A. Wright Laboratory. They could meet any day, and they soon became table companions. If you ask why they should write at all when he could see her three times a day, and why they should bother over long pages when they could talk it out in no time—I can only answer that they liked it that way, just as some people prefer to spend an hour over their dinners, while others want to eat it all in ten minutes.

"You may be surprised, my dear Mrs. Kellogg," writes our senior in his clear hand, easily read today, "by the receipt of a letter from me in view of the slight acquaintance which has existed between us." He confesses that his conduct toward her has not been consistent, or even civil, "Sometimes I have ventured to extend the hand and sometimes I have passed you without even a smile of recognition." He had partly persuaded himself, he says,

that she had forgotten him, and "my name and the fact of my existence *may* have passed entirely from your recognition. But at least you remember the Algebra Class of Prof. M.—and perhaps the *visit* to Mr. Chapin's one winter evening. I will address you then as one acquainted with my *name*." He attributes the *apparent* coldness of his manner toward her "to a natural timidity (perhaps clownish diffidence); it has not been the dictate of feeling." Then finally, "Will it be in accordance with your own feelings & consistent with other engagements to consider this as the commencement of a correspondence between us? . . . As I am unskilled in forms of *etiquette*, you will excuse the *want* of the formality of communications of this character, & receive it as the dictate of feeling." He suggests that she "return an answer through the postoffice unless a more favorable opportunity presents." That was the proper assumption of his masculine duty, since postage was by no means negligible then, and in a correspondence of this nature the gentleman paid at both ends, just as he now takes care of both taxi fares. But a more favorable opportunity always did present itself, and the little bundle of letters dating through the spring and early summer of 1838 are all innocent of governmental hieroglyphics. They are long letters by our measure, but always carefully written, admirably spelled, quite devoid of slang. It would almost seem that the college students of that day felt some responsibility about the English language.

Those old letters that once were new, and passing by friendly hands between Tappan and Ladies' Hall! Letters, sometimes short notes, in which he could make cautious advances and she coy responses. Letters through which they were learning to know each other, and were venturing to unlock the deep recesses of their souls. Letters to open with haste, to read and read again, to ponder over and to save carefully—so carefully that we may read them now! Have you anything just like these, you who rush from the first introduction through an ice cream soda, a dance and a walk into the arcana of "intimate friendship?" Perhaps the correct modern paraphrase for "Non omnia possumus omnes" might be, "We cannot all get it all."

A BELATED ANSWER

For a weary while poor James did not get anything. He waited a week and two days, but no message came over the few rods between the two dormitories. Then he wrote again. He thought that she had not received the letter, he said, and he intimated with a dignity and courtesy worthy of more than his twenty years of life, that he had a right to an answer. The youngster was growing up, something was happening to him. She wrote the next morning before breakfast.

It is a correct letter, she salutes "Dear Mr. Fairchild," and concludes, "Yours with respect." As the conventional decreed, it is somewhat shorter than his, and she certainly did not err through over-eagerness! In truth the young women of 1838 were past masters in the fine art of letting him make all the advances. I say it was a fine art, not artfulness; it was something fair and delicate which sprang naturally out of the conditions of the time, and faded when those conditions changed. She asks his forgiveness for her delay in answering his "truly kind note," and she pleads as her excuse "a multiplicity of engagements." (Oh Mary! Mary! And he so eager for a word!) And finally she grants his request, albeit some-

what casually. "I am willing to maintain a correspondence with you should you now feel disposed, and trust I shall not be negligent in future. I should not think it advisable to exchange communications very frequently."

Upon the wrapping fold, where the remains of the blue sealing wafer are still to be seen, is a pencil note in his handwriting. "H. (his brother Henry) says the seal is blue, emblem of truth. I hailed the omen, it has not deceived me." Within, and under a date more than a year later, he has written a longer note. "The morning when I received this was one of the few eventful periods of my life. How eagerly I seized it, yet how fearfully I opened it. Again and again I read it. My anxiety was suspended, not removed. It was the first page in the drama. The plot has yet to be revealed."

This is far more than a young lad's fancy; it is a definite purpose, rooting itself in a nature extraordinarily simple, direct, and powerful. We shall find signs that his character has not yet reached its full stature, but never again the crude boyishness of his first letter. She has given him the accolade of his manhood.

The President

By Don Morrison, c-'10

A stately Ship sails down the years,
And docks awhile each fateful Call:
Each time, rebuilt,
It puts to Sea
With strengthened hull,
And added sail.

Six Captains, all, have walked her deck,
And now a Seventh conns his Sship:
Again, it's moving
Out to Sea,
With the moruing mists,
And a shining Star.

The Centenary of Charles Eliot Norton

By Professor Jesse F. Mack, '05

A writer in a recent number of a popular magazine has suggested that Charles Eliot Norton would be at home in Oberlin, and that "his enlightened wraith would break into genteel applause if he could know what is going on there." He was speaking, of course, of Norton in relation to what Oberlin is doing in the fine arts to make even the most prosaic of her students a bit uncomfortable in the presence of barrenness and ugliness, uneasy about their pictures and their music, about their chairs and their houses.

It is very doubtful whether this flower of New England culture would have been altogether at ease in our Zion—it is located, one suspects, too near the capitol of Philistia and has a moral strenuousness not sufficiently touched by light and beauty. Though our soil might have been a little heavy for his delicate roots, the winds a trifle too unceremonious for his sensitive nature, some of us like to think that he would have found much to his taste in the ethical stamp of our culture. Norton inherited from his new England ancestry the ineffable distinction of spiritual purity. This same ancestry was the source of the Oberlin conception, and from it come our own distinguishing undertones. Certainly we have enough in common with his ideal to remember with gratitude the centenary of his birth.

Norton descended from a long line of preachers, who were among the leaders and recognized aristocracy of early Massachusetts. Through generations that old theocracy mellowed; it softened in manners, broadened in outlook, and its interest became more purely intellectual as well as more worldly and human. The Puritan, whom R. H. Tawney and other modern economists would associate with the rise of modern capitalism, had built up by the beginning of the nineteenth century sufficient foundation of wealth, that his sons of genius could give themselves wholly to the interests of culture. Such material inheritance relieved the young Norton from economic pressure and made possible a free choice between the

careers of a merchant and a man of letters. The strong moral purpose, the concern with the things of the spirit, the scholarly bent of mind, the high devotion to a noble aim in life were tendencies as they flowed on through generations unconsciously directing his career. To this New England heritage he added familiarity with the best that Europe had to offer in literature and art. Believing as he did that there can be nothing of greater importance in education than the culture of the love of beauty, and that this culture can be promoted in no other way so well as by that study which deals with the creations of the imagination, it was natural that he should devote himself to the study of poetry, not only in literature but in every art whose works are an expression of the poetic impulse. His work in the translation and interpretation of Dante, his intimate friendships with Ruskin and Carlyle, his numerous contacts in Europe and America: these are in part the measure of his finest curiosity and of his appetite for the best sources, for the best examples, for the best company. He was steeped from childhood in the studies which deal directly with the finest experience of the race, with poetry, with art, with history. He was a humanist; not a collector of facts but a discerner of the human spirit that lay behind the vast phenomena of its expression. This understanding of the imaginative products of the past explains much in Norton's life: his quality as a teacher, his genius for friendship, his attitude toward his country and his age.

I.

Norton was forty-seven years old when he was called to a lectureship in Harvard on the History of the Fine Arts. He came to his work, not as a pedagogue, but as a man of letters and of the world. As such he had been interested in art not merely as an end in itself, not as something to be investigated, but as a momentous force in the education of the human race. He could have hardly understood the present shift of emphasis in his own university from art in relation to morals and conduct, to

art as a scientific pursuit, where the interest is not in the masterpieces and their interpretation, but rather in origins and influences. He could have scarcely sympathized with the amount of energy expended by present students of art in determining whether the artistic awakening of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries had its cradle in the shrine of Compostella in Spain, filtering out the pilgrimage roads, or in Provence in Southern France.

Norton says in one of his essays "The imagination is the source of the poetic faculty, and every work of the fine arts is the work of the poet, the maker, the creator It is the source not only of the poetic faculty, but of the sentiments by which man is ennobled and civilized. It quickens and enlarges his sympathies; it interprets the teachings of experience, and it shapes the fleeting and delusive show of things into permanent forms of beauty accommodated to the ideals of the mind, the attainment and enjoyment of which is the true end of life. . . . It is through the study and knowledge of the works of fine arts, quite apart from the empirical practice of any of them, that the imagination, the supreme faculty of human nature, is mainly to be cultivated." He feels that nowhere are such study and such knowledge more needed than in America, for nowhere are the practical concerns of life more engrossing and the love of beauty less diffused. This was a lamentable fact; for he believed, "it is in the expression of its ideals, by means of the arts which render those ideals in the forms of beauty, that the position of a people in the advance of civilization is ultimately determined."

Consequently Norton directed his instruction to quickening, so far as he might, in the youth of a land barren of visible monuments of former times, the poetic imagination and a lively sense of connection with the past. He could not contemplate art apart from life, apart from morals and conduct. "I have it much at heart," he says, "to make them understand that the same principles underlie all the forms of human expression, and that there cannot be good poetry, or good painting, or sculpture, or architecture, unless men have something to express which is the result of long training of soul and sense in the ways of high living and true thought." And again he remarked to this effect: The youth who shall have been taught to appreciate the beauty of Shakespeare or any one of the splendid succession of English poets, who has been enabled in some measure to feel the significance of the beauty embodied in the proportions of a Greek temple, in the forms of Athenian or Florentine sculpture, in the design of a Gothic cathedral, in the color of Venice, in the melody of Mozart or a symphony of Beethoven will have been taught the lesson of shaping his own work, whatever it may be, into the most perfect form which his imagination can conceive for it; and in this shaping of his work he will be shaping his own character and life, learning to make them beautiful, and thus bring them into conformity with the ideal of his own mind.

Norton believed in the "personal and social communication of light," and had an unusual gift for generous and personal relation with his students. Our so-called great teachers in America have too often been mere administrators, directors of great foundations. The whole organization of American life has tended to develop executives and managers. As for teaching in the mystical

and personal sense — teaching in its religious and spiritual meaning — we have hardly had time for it, nor time to acknowledge our debt to those men who have united us to the larger interests of humanity and through whose devout hands has passed the heritage of our youth. Charles Eliot Norton was a teacher in this high sense. One of his students remarked, "His gift and peculiar endowment was personality. His smile, the tone of his voice, the keen light in his eye carried his more precious messages. He practiced the art of making life sweet and sound and elegant." Another wrote, "To this man the white harmony of those Attic marbles was more than stone cunningly piled and sculptured. The entasis of each fluted shaft was to him an illumination of the deeper ways of beauty, and in those calm proportions and inevitable relations he read the laws of life and conduct." He could not free himself from his Puritan training. As much as he loved the beautiful things of art, he loved high conduct more — high conduct, noble manners, and love. It was not strange, as some one has suggested, that of all the great dead he should have been drawn most to Dante. He found eminent in this great Italian the qualities needed as a corrective to his own time: his uncompromising scorn of vulgarity, mawkishness, and cheap emotion, his distinction of standards in art and life, his high simplicity and self expression, and his "exalted obedience to Right Reason and Love as the twin guides of life."

This message he preached to his generation. Not all the seed fell into barren ground; some of it bore fruit. Yet from beginning to end he was a voice, not quite of one crying in the wilderness, but a voice, as Charles Francis Adams once said, "Pleading for art and culture, proclaiming sweetness and light to an undergraduate generation insensibly, perhaps, but more and more surely tending to the bankers counter, with an ultimate aspiration toward a seat in the stock exchange."

II.

His training accounts for his gift of friendship. Knowing the past meant for him knowing intimately the men who vitalized it. "The past becomes real," he once wrote, "in proportion as one can see the men who filled it." Such knowledge had given him understanding of men and had fitted him for commerce with excellence. He was equally and greatly the friend of men themselves held great. The list of his friends would be a kind of spiritual directory to the nineteenth century. They were men of creative individuality, many of them, men of various achievements: Ruskin, Carlyle, John Stuart Mill, Mathew Arnold, Burns Jones, Leslie Stephen, Rudyard Kipling, Lowell, Howells, Godkin, George William Curtis, Emerson. The list might greatly lengthen but never unworthily. One wonders how he could reconcile such various excellence in the happy communion of friendship. That was his genius.

He once wrote, "I believe that no one was ever happier than I in what is nearest to my heart. No one was ever happier in his love and his friends." And again, "The refuge from pessimism is the good men and women at any time existing in the world — they keep faith and happiness alive." How much of his gift for friendship is implicit in these wistful words to Carlyle, "A year ago today I left you at Forster's Gate. It is by such dates that one reckons life."! How much of spiritual understanding in

his note to Leslie Stephen on the death of his brother, Fitzjames: "It is one of those changes which alter the whole habit and aspect of life, — shutting up so many chambers to which nobody else has the key, increasing the solitary and silent part of life, which becomes so disproportionate to the rest as we grow old"! What finality he gives here to one of those eternal commonplaces of experience, what grave beauty of expression! Couple this faculty of communion with a kind of innate reticence and a reverence for the person, and you have a man courted by excellence everywhere. "In spite of the poets, in spite of modern usage, in spite of Ruskin's own example," he writes in his preface to Ruskin's letters, "I hold with those who believe that there are sanctities of love and life to be kept in privacy inviolate." His sureness of taste never deserted him.

III.

From the vantage of this world of art and rare excellence Norton looked out on his own age and found it wanting. He writes to Lowell, "No present age, no actual age was good, I fancy, for idealists like you and me." Amid a generation, swamped, one might say, in action Norton was preëminently the critic, the disinterested on-looker. He abhorred the haste and thoughtlessness of modern activity. The old refinements which were the flowering of a more meditative day he missed. He missed the regard for the things of the mind which he found in older and less excited civilizations. He was pained by the ills wrought in the progress of democracy, the disregard of beauty, the decline in personal distinction, the falling off in manners. He wrote Lowell, "I envy the man whose roots draw full nourishment from his native soil. I am half starved here A thousand years hence, perhaps, America will be old enough for men to live in with comfort and complete satisfaction."

While he was out of sympathy with many of the tendencies of democracy and deplored the utter lack of any kind of distinction, as well as the sham and insincerity of a good deal of the flattery of the people, he never quite lost hope. He writes to an English friend, "The superb and unexampled spectacle of fifty millions of human beings living at peace and plenty compensates in certain measure for the absence of high culture, of generous manners, and of imaginative life All but a small

portion of our population have come up within two or three generations from the lower orders of society. They belong by descent to the oppressed from the beginning of history. They have no traditions of intellectual life, no power of sustained thought. But they constitute on the whole as good a community on a large scale as the world has ever seen. On the whole they mean to 'do about right.' That they are getting themselves and us into dangerous difficulties is clear, but I believe that they will somehow, with a good deal of needless suffering, continue to stumble along without great catastrophe. The world has never been a pleasant place for a rational man to live in. I doubt if it is a worse place for him now."

He never lost faith in democratic society, but he was ever its vigilant critic. And criticism is needed in a country where there is confusion of mind about art and morals, where there is sore need of sharp definitions and of the order, restraint, and subordination which are the very substance of manners, art, and social stability. Of course, a man of Norton's inheritance and temperament has his limitations. A man who from youth up has known only the elite and whose senses are often offended by the more vigorous and robust elements in human life often lacks that deeper comprehension which comes from sympathy and active association with all sorts and conditions of men. He may fail to sense the advent of forces which are later to carry forward the precious work of civilization.

A more creative person, one with a more prophetic eye, would have been less wistful about the past, more hopeful about the future, less perturbed by the aberrations of the present. One feels in these words written to Lowell a strain of sadness, sadness resulting doubtlessly from a consciousness of his own deficiencies. "From year to year I seem to myself to grow more and more silent and to express less of what is in my soul. I should like to have the power of expression at least long enough to give form and utterance to a few of the deeper conceptions of life and its significance which come to one as one grows old and draws the lessons from his own experience." Though he never embodied his wisdom in literary form, wisdom, as Paul Elmer Moore says, is precisely what he stood for among his contemporaries.

And wisdom he has for us.

The Revolution In Physical Education In Europe

A Letter By Edith M. Gates, '17

What is Edith doing in Europe anyway, ask my friends! Do I hear you say "seeing the world on a little sight-seeing jaunt?" If so let me give a very brief account of myself for the last few months, and then you may understand why I am not just sure whether I am going or coming, and why I have little to tell now of the country I am in, and not seeing, except for the Y. W. C. A.

First, you all know that after the great disappointment in the failure of my work to develop in Russia, because of the official attitude toward it, the Y. W. C. A. decided that I should work in the Baltic States for last winter. This I did by spending approximately six weeks in each of the three centers we have there — in the old university town of Dorpat, in the charming mediaeval fort-

fied city of Reval, now the capital of free Estonia, and then in the more metropolitan capital city of Riga, in Latvia. My work finished there in April, and I took a month's rest in the form of a trip visiting old haunts — the Poland I worked in long ago (1921-22).

Short time pieces of work like these are not very satisfying to the one doing it, I must assure you, yet sometimes one leaves only with the hope that some good effects may last. And it seems that the new interest created in gymnastics, health work, and better recreation in the association program, did last, and really resulted in my staying in Europe another year. For immediately requests came to the Worlds Committee of the Y. W. and our National Board in New York for me to come to

other countries in Europe and give similar training courses, and training in the methods of our work. So the Y. W. C. A. asked me to stay in Europe for special training work until the Spring of 1928—but I must tell you the secret that I do not yet know just where in Europe that will lead me!

Anyway, I began by going to Belgium for a period of six weeks of training, in Antwerp especially, and a little in the association in Brussels. You know I worked in Belgium in 1923-24 so it was like going back to old friends and I was very happy there. On one week-end I did run off to the treasure spot of Belgium, to Bruges, and on up to Ostende to visit a Gym Festival, and behold, all unknown to me I arrived the day all the Rotarians from America came for the international convention. Believe me, when one has lived in the North woods as I had for a year, with only a few of one's kind, a big group of Americans, even as foolish as they may be on a Rotarian convention, look pretty good!

From Belgium, in June, I went to London, to spend a week in the headquarters office of our Worlds Association, to become better acquainted with the secretaries there, and talk over plans and needs of various countries in Europe that were asking for me.

And then came what was to me the greatest inspiration of the summer, and yet some real hard work! The Association had granted my one proviso, that I would stay in Europe another year only if they gave me six weeks free to attend the summer course in gymnastics given for American physical directors in Denmark. So, off I journeyed to the little town of Ollerup, on the isle of Fyn, in Denmark, to find 22 peppy, American gym teachers, almost all straight from the States, (except one from Turkey, the Woman's College in Constantinople, and another from China, also a girls' college there). We spent six blissful weeks learning the method of Niele Bukh by arduous work, physically and mentally, for it is quite new and different and interested us all very much. To me it was also the joy of discussion with colleagues from home that gave me renewed courage to return to foreign lands for another year, and it was the bacon bats, bicycle rides into quaint country with windmills and thatched roof cottages at every corner, with those that love to hike in the out-of-doors as we Americans do, that made me think it was my vacation and not a summer school.

From this I hastened back to Latvia in time to give several lectures and demonstrations at a Worlds Summer Training school for Y. W. C. A. workers from 11 countries—all assembled on the shores of the Baltic sea near Riga. And thus, though I am stationed in the Baltics, I realize my work reaches out into more countries already.

My schedule assigned me to the Baltics for the fall, and how could I be in two countries at once, when they both wanted the same thing at once? The solution of this problem is perhaps proving fairly well for the associations but for me I must say it is terribly fatiguing. Explicitly, the task is to organize and build up health or physical education departments in both of the city associations of Riga and Reval at once. Therefore on August 20th I began this schedule of spending one week in Riga, the next in Reval and so on continuously until Christmas I guess. This is not like running from Antwerp to Brussels, or Jersey City to New York, for it means an all night 12-hour ride, crossing the border with customs every

time. Usually I travel Sunday nights and arrive to begin a day's work Monday morning. The worst of it is the little town of Dorpat calls me at least once a month to stop there and spend a three-day week-end, running big student parties, leaders classes and committees. So even Sundays are full to the brim.

I try in such work to do as little actual teaching myself as possible, except to demonstrate pieces of work, or teach classes of future leaders in the association work. In Riga I have one course with city physical directors, in the Niels Bukh method, and in Reval I have the advanced gymnastics with many leaders. We have offered in each center many new classes, enlarged the program, and secured new teachers which means for me considerable work to give them our methods. Sometimes I step into a class to give a few new exercises, games or dances, to pep them up and bring new life. Sports are beginning in each center. Best of all is the better type of recreation in all the club and class groups of younger Girl Reserves and business girls. I have leaders' classes in both cities for leaders of girls' clubs and representatives in adult clubs; they carry on the recreation the weeks I am not there, and sometimes when I am, that I may supervise and help. This means work for me till 10 p. m. or usually 10:30 every night. Reval has moved into new quarters where the big hall has been clothed in window covers, lights protected, and showers in an adjoining room—a real gym.

But this does not complete my story until I tell you how I have been studying the trend of physical education in Europe. I have travelled much, and in each place visit all the schools I can. Beginning with my glimpse of new work in the modern Russia, where sports and modern methods of gymnastics are much desired, I found them aping the U. S. A. as much as possible, although you see in my case some did not actually want the American to handle the work. In these new Baltic states, which, after years of suppression and Russification, have become free, one sees the groping after something more modern, yet not knowing what they want. Some talk always of wanting an "Estonian system" or "Latvian," others more broad-minded are only interested in sending teachers out into other countries to study methods from which they can mold the best into methods adaptable here. They have societies of physical directors, and summer courses, still so young they are not very strong, but they are trying to standardize, and make syllabi. Remember they even have to originate the language to use, as all their training was in Russian and these new languages were only peasant tongues.

Then I revisited Poland, and went on to Germany, where I spent a week in Berlin, especially to see the new radical movement there. Everyone is starting a system such as Laban, Bode, Wickman and many others. I visited the two largest state schools in Berlin and Spandau. The conflict between the old and new is so apparent that one wonders how long the old Turners will continue, and what will come out of it, dancing or calisthenics? Or what freakish or more sane idea? In England I found a more sane and balanced work, following new lines, but combining the formal, free, dancing sports in an all around program. The demonstration of the Chelsea school for girls was such a one as might have been given in any of our normal schools in the States

But the new methods of Niels Bukh and one or two others in Europe are really the most interesting to us now, for they are looking toward the freer type of work, with sane physiological foundations, and fit into our advancing ideals at home. There is a Miss Bertram in Copenhagen that I just missed seeing, for she had gone to England to give a summer course. And in the next month I plan to go to Finland and see the work of Miss Elli Bjorksten, who has worked out a method somewhat similar to Niels Bukh, but only for women, and numberless societies exist in Finland with big groups of girls and women taking her work from her leaders, as there are in Denmark following Niels Bukh. She is teaching in the University of Helsingfors. If only I could find more time to really follow this study, but how can I, working as I do?

I even forgot the interesting phase of Sokol Gymnastics in Belgium — where the Belgian leaders are following the system of Checkoslovakia in their set drills, big mass

festivals and prizes for the best groups. Just think, 87 groups came from one small section of Denmark to perform in Niels Bukh stadium, just for fun, and no rewards or prizes were given, 2,500 people from country districts of this island!

It is above all then most interesting to see that Europe, with its history of set, fixed systems of gymnastics, such as the Swedish and German, is now trying to get away from such formal systems, and is passing through a real period of experimentation and even revolution which brings the fads and extremists in the opposite direction. It is also more interesting since we Americans have been known to study all systems, and seek the best in all, to find Europe doing almost the same thing. One asks only the question, what will be the outcome? I am confident a much finer and better program of physical education and play will come, from which we can also gain much, and give as well.

Suggested Changes In Athletic Regulations

President Wilkins, speaking at the football banquet in November told of some suggested changes in athletic regulations and raised the question as to whether or not Oberlin ought to take the lead in some of these changes. The students are commencing to discuss these suggestions, the advisory board of the Athletic Association has them under consideration. If the alumni are interested now is the time for them to express themselves.

The following is an abridged form of a paper by Dr. Wilkins given before the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1926 and covers the points he made in his recent talk:

What is the effect of intercollegiate football as at present conducted upon the training of the general mass of undergraduates in respect to body, mind and spirit?

There are three ways in which it helps that training. They are set forth as follows in the "Report on Intercollegiate Football" by Committee G of the American Association of University Professors:

In the first place it affords a recreation so absorbing as to dispel for the time being whatever mental weariness and anxieties the week may have brought.

In the second place it creates a strong sense of common interest. The sight of the filled stands evokes and intensifies the consciousness of human community, and the sense of the emotional solidarity of each stand, strengthened as each stand participates vicariously in the action of runner or passer or tackler, is in itself a stirring thing. This sense of common interest, continuing through-

out the season, tends to develop a common bond of loyalty.

In the third place it affords for the entire football season a clean and interesting topic of conversation and of thought.

These are very real advantages; but in the opinion of the great majority of my colleagues, and in mine, they are far outweighed by the respects in which intercollegiate football interferes with the triple training which the American college seeks to give.

It is not the only thing that so interferes. I would not for a moment place on intercollegiate football the blame for all our shortcomings. And I beg to assure you that college teachers in general and Committee G in particular are deeply and actively concerned with many other problems. But the fact remains that in our opinion intercollegiate football interferes to an intolerable degree with the attainment of the purpose of the American college.

FIVE COUNTS AGAINST FOOTBALL

The indictment, as formulated in the football report of Committee G, contains five counts. Copies of this report have been sent you recently, and I assume that you have its substance well in mind. In my presentation of the five counts, I shall therefore not repeat the full statements which you will find in the report. I shall review the several counts only briefly and shall point out in each case how the tendency in question serves to hinder efficient education.

The first count is the over-excitement about football which prevails

through the autumn, increasing as the season advances, not limited to the days of the games, infecting more and more of the student time and thought and culminating in the weeks of the big games at the end of the season.

The second count, which is closely related to the first but is still more important and far-reaching, is the distortion in the student mind of the normal scale of values of college work and of life. Broadly speaking, the tendency is to think that success in football is more significant and more desirable than any other kind of success.

Furthermore, this same distortion of values interferes with the efficient training of the spirit; for it sets up, or reinforces, ideals which are in conflict with those ideals of mutual human service which alone make for the highest type of leadership.

Overexcitement and the distortion of values are the main counts in the indictment, and should, by themselves, suffice to call for a thoroughgoing reform. But there are other counts as well, secondary, yet still significant.

One of them, the third count in the series, is the fact that intercollegiate football intensifies the drinking evil—that is, that more than the ordinary amount of drinking takes place before and after football games, particularly among those who are following their teams to games played away from home.

The fourth count is that intercollegiate football games are the object of a considerable amount of betting on the part of undergraduates.

The fifth count is that intercollegiate football as at present conducted, despite the earnest and partially ef-

fective and altogether commendable efforts which you have made, is still largely attended, in student opinion and in fact, by the improper financial attraction and maintenance of football players.

The five counts I have mentioned are the five main counts brought forward in the report of Committee G with reference to the effect of football upon the undergraduate body as a whole.

Every one of the charges I have brought is concerned, directly or indirectly, with the over-excitement produced by the game as at present conducted. That over-excitement, in turn, is due primarily to two causes: first, the intense desire for teams so expert that they may be confidently expected to defeat their rivals, and second, the glare of publicity—in the college community itself, in every larger community which the students touch, and most of all in the daily press—which beats upon the head of the individual football player. These two causes are back of the over-excitement in general, and they are directly and obviously back of the surreptitious financial maintenance of football players.

Any remedy which is to be effective must correct these two causes. That remedy will be best which will correct these two causes most effectively and at the same time interfere least with the benefits of the game. That remedy will be ideal which, while correcting these *two* causes, will at the same time extend the benefits of the game.

FIVE REMEDIAL PLANS

Five different remedial plans have been proposed; and I shall now, in closing, briefly review these five plans. They are the one-year plan, the two-year plan, the four-game plan, the class-team plan, and the double team plan.

The first, which is, I believe, by far the best, was suggested by one of your own members, Dr. Edgar Fauver, of Wesleyan University. It is simply this, that no man should be allowed to engage in intercollegiate competition in a given sport for more than one season. This plan would serve admirably to correct the two underlying causes of the over-excitement. For the annual shift in playing personnel would make constant expectation of a winning team impossible, and would do away very largely with the excessive individual publicity—since that publicity is almost entirely con-

cerned with players who are in their second or third year of performance. Furthermore, it would strike directly and effectively at the surreptitious maintenance of football players. For even the men who now participate in the surreptitious maintenance of football players would hesitate to finance for several years a man who could compete in only one year. And the Fauver plan not only corrects the evils I have listed, but definitely extends the advantages of the game: for it multiplies by three the number of men engaging in intercollegiate competition and receiving therefrom those benefits in respect to training in discipline, training in coöperation and coming under the personal influence of the coach, which you will find stated in the report of Committee G.

OTHER PLANS NOT SO GOOD

Of the other four plans, every one would alleviate the present situation, but no one, in my opinion, is so thorough-going as to give promise of effecting a cure.

The two-year plan is similar in tendency to the one-year plan, but is obviously less effective, both in its correction of evils and in its extension of benefits. It has two forms. The first, proposed at the last annual meeting of this association by Dr. Wilce, of Ohio State University, is to the effect that competition should be limited to the junior and senior years. This would act to reduce the surreptitious maintenance of football players; but I do not think that it would greatly lessen either the confident expectation of a winning team or the amount of publicity beating upon the individual player. Nor would it greatly increase the number of men engaging in intercollegiate competition. The second form of the plan, proposed in 1925 by Arthur Howe and again last spring by the Special Committee on Athletics of the Ohio College Association, is to the effect that competition should be limited to the sophomore and junior years. This would not act so effectively to reduce the surreptitious maintenance of football players, but it seems to me superior in every other respect to the first form of the plan. It would also fall in with the increasing feeling that a senior ought to be free to devote himself to final preparation for the serious business of life, which is for him so soon to begin.

The four-game plan was advanced

last year at the Wesleyan Undergraduate Parley. It would help to some extent; but if the same men are allowed to play for three years I do not believe that either the confident expectation of a winning team or the publicity centering on individual stars would be greatly decreased. If the total length of the season were to be what it is at present, I do not think that the reduction in the number of games would make much difference. If, however, the total length of the season from the time the men first report to the day of the final game, should be limited to, say, six weeks, there would be a decided corrective gain. On the other hand, this plan is inferior to the two preceding plans in that it does not increase at all the total number of men engaged in intercollegiate competition; and in that it would unduly limit the number of outdoor Saturday afternoon entertainments for the college community.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CLASS GAMES

The class team plan has not, I think, been publicly presented hitherto. It originates with Professor Pyre, of Wisconsin, and is to the effect that there should be no varsity team but that class teams should be allowed to play intercollegiate games—the sophomore team perhaps two games, the junior team perhaps three games, and the senior team perhaps four games. This plan has corrective value and would increase the number of men receiving the experience of intercollegiate competition. But it seems to me that it would be difficult to administer, and that it puts too much stress on playing in the senior year. And I do not believe that the American college will ever be content with an athletic system which does not culminate in a varsity team.

The double team plan has been advocated, I believe, by President Little, of the University of Michigan. The essence of this plan is that each college should have two varsity teams, and that when College A plays College B there should be two games, one at A and one at B. This plan has the advantage of increasing the number of men engaged in intercollegiate competition. It would do away almost entirely with football migration, and would consequently diminish the great evils now connected with that migration; but it does not give promise of an effective cure for the other and still greater evils.

Music Lovers Find Much to Satisfy

By James Husst Hall, '14

Canon Edmund H. Fellowes, director of music at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, spent a whole day with us recently, giving three lectures: "Tudor Church Music," "The English Madrigal School," and "The Elizabethan Art Song." The latter was given for the patrons of the Artist Recitals and they will not soon forget the charm of the Lullaby by William Byrd which Canon Fellowes sang, accompanying himself on an old lute. I wonder how many realize that this modest English gentleman is one of the greatest musical scholars of our day. It must be a great delight to him to see the music of the 15th and 16th century England catching the fancy of the public, for Canon Fellowes, with his immense learning and sympathy for this period has almost single handed made these gems of forgotten folios to live again.

The Oberlin Conservatory Trio gave its first concert on November 1, playing:

Trio in G Major, Mozart

Sonata in C Minor, Op. 32, Saint-Saëns

Trio in B Major, Op. 8, Brahms

Mr. Reher Johnson, during Mr. Kessler's absence, is the violinist of the Trio and an admirable ensemble player he is. The Mozart was thoroughly delightful, and yet how slender it seemed compared to the Brahms! The Saint-Saëns strikes a spark or two in the slow movement, but even the artistry of Mr. Goerner and Mrs. Bennett could not transform its pseudo-dramatic moments into reality. The Trio in B Major is of the wholesome souled Brahms, not from the muddy pessimistic Brahms. And our Trio played it with deep sympathy, fine tonal values and superb ensemble. It is not unusual to find enthusiastic audiences at these recitals which, however, have merited larger audiences. It is a pleasure then to note that this year's sale for the series of three concerts is the largest in the Trio's history.

FACULTY RECITALS

Oberlin was thrilled three years ago when Mr. David Moyer, a new comer to the pianoforte department, played a recital which was of true artist calibre. Last year he repeated his success, so this year, despite a stormy night, Warner Hall was filled to hear him play:

Chaconne, Bach-Busoni
Phantasie in C major, Schumann
Impromptu in F sharp major,
Chopin

Gavotte in A major, Gluck-Brahms
Polonaise in F sharp minor, Chopin

It was a terribly taxing program Mr. Moyer chose and yet it was pleasure and satisfaction that he gave his audience. The Bach Chaconne transcribed by his former teacher was a high spot on the program. There was much poetry in the Fantasia and the spirited Chopin Polonaise was encoored with the F Minor Chopin Etude spun like gossamer.

Mr. Denoe Leedy, one of our new pianoforte teachers, in his recital on November 22, played the following highly varied program:

Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue,
Bach

Gavotte, Beethoven
Sonata, Op. 35, Chopin
Corcovado, Milhaud
Sumare, Milhaud
Allegro Barbaro, Bartok
Prelude, Debussy
Islamey, Balakirew

Mr. Leedy has a fine stage presence and plays with authority. The audience followed with keen pleasure the well-worn road of Bach and Chopin, and also found delight in the strange paths of the modern numbers. Now, whether one likes atonality with one theme in one tonal centre and a second at the same moment in a different key color or not, he could not but agree that Mr. Leedy played with charm and abandon. There was present a mood of improvisation. The overtones were juggled with careful carelessness; the half lights and mystic shadows were coaxed forth and there is no doubt that Mr. Leedy has a flair of the modern school. He has played several all modern recitals in the east, but we wonder if he ever played the Debussy Prelude better than he did for us the other evening!

The happiness was mutual, for Mr. Skjerne and Mr. Cerf are excellent musicians. And when one happens to be a violinist reared under César Thomson and the other a pianist who toured with Maude Powell, you can judge what pleasure was ours when the two gave a sonata recital on November 10. They played:

Sonata, Op. 12, No. 1, Beethoven
Sonata in A major, César Franck
Sonata, Debussy

It was such a joy to hear the Beethoven. What could be happier than the way they played scherzo!

One wondered at first why the Franck sonata was placed in the middle of the program, but I am sure the audience, won by its superb tonal mass and nobility and sweep as played by these two artists, listened the more attentively to the mystic Debussy. There was no rhetoric in this; it was poetry such as the composer's friends, Mallarmé and Monet, would have loved. In the slow movement the two players created a beauty that many of us hope soon to experience again.

Dr. George W. Andrews went out to Illinois the first week in December and gave organ recitals at the University of Illinois and at Northwestern College. At Champaign he was the guest of his former pupil, Frederick B. Stiven, now head of the department of music at the University of Illinois. At Napierville he was the guest of another graduate, Claude Pinney, 1910, director of music at Northwestern College. His concerts created much enthusiasm and his newest composition, an "Elegy," found great favor. Stopping at Chicago on the return trip he enjoyed renewing old acquaintances and was entertained by Frederick Stock, who a few years ago, with the Chicago Symphony, gave the première of Dr. Andrews' orchestral suite in C minor.

The Musical Union is looking forward to its concert on January 17 when, with the Cleveland Symphony, Lambert Murphy, Frederick Baer, and Mina Hager, soloists, they give Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius." A great many feel this is the greatest choral work written since Brahms' Requiem, excepting the Franck "Beatitudes." The Union sang this superb Elgar work last May, and with many of last year's chorus returned, the concert promises to be an artistic success. Won't some of you alumni come back and help fill the coffers, which have been near the breaking point, in one sense of the word, for several years?

VISITING ARTISTS

Maréchal, French 'cellist, proved himself a most brilliant player. It is interesting to know that he draws that big golden tone from a modern 'cello that is only four years old and cost him but \$200.

John Charles Thomas, American baritone, gave us a very delightful evening of songs ranging from old classics to popular ballads of the day.

With his facile and glorious voice he is able to express anything he can conceive. He is a marvelous mimic, and at the end of Brahms' Schmier he puffed up like a fat German wench satisfied in the prowess of her lover's strength, and so set us off in gales of laughter. Clever, but why? As for Massenet's "Vision Fugitive" we have never heard it sung better.

Faculty Notes

On November 11 Professor Harry N. Holmes gave a paper on "Colloid Chemistry of Soaps" before the annual meeting of the east-central section of the American Chemical Society. The section includes Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, and the meeting was held at Erie, Pa.

Dr. Florence M. Fitch gave an illustrated lecture on Palestine at the Community Church at Pittsfield Sunday evening, December 4.

Dr. R. W. Bradshaw had an article, "Henochi Purpura with Report of a Case," in the Ohio State Medical Journal of September, 1927.

At the annual meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Club, held in Cleveland November 25-27, Professor Lynds Jones, president of the organization, showed a movie reel of birds and other animals that were photographed during his summer trips. George T. Jones and Mrs. Lynds Jones were in attendance on the 26th. Professor Lynds Jones was reelected president of the organization.

Miss Margaret Schaubler gave a gallery talk on the exhibition of paintings by American artists which was displayed in the Allen Art Building on November 28.

On December 15 Professor George H. Danton, a newly elected member of the Author's Club of New York, attended a dinner given by the club in honor of its new members. Professor Danton's latest book on Germany, which is now in press with Houghton Mifflin, will appear early in 1928.

Mr. John Wolfenden, assistant professor in Chemistry, leaves for England in January to take charge of science in Exeter College, University of Oxford, in the place of Wing-Commander H. R. Raikes, appointed president of the University of Johannesburg.

"Why Physical Education?" was the subject of Professor C. W. Savage's talk before the Physical Education section of Northeastern Ohio

Teachers' Association, East Tech high school, Cleveland, on November 4. He spoke on "Values and Dangers in Intercollegiate Football," before Hiram College on the 17th. On November 28 he gave an address on "Contribution of Team Games to Education" to the Exchange Club dinner in honor of the Mansfield, Ohio high school football team. Professor Savage also spoke before the faculty of the department of Arts and of Engineering, University of Akron, in December. "Football in Character Building," was his talk to Scott high school, Toledo, on December 10.

Professor L. W. Taylor, head of the department of Physics, represented the college at the reception given Dr. Arthur H. Compton, winner of the Nobel prize in physics, at Wooster College on December 1.

are located at 6009 Kimbark Avenue.

Dr. Frank H. Foster, acting professor of the Graduate School of Theology, occupied the pulpit of the United Church, Oberlin, December 4. It marked the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination. Dr. Foster was professor of church history in the seminary from 1884 to 1892, and was a frequent preacher in the Second Church.

Dean T. W. Grabam gave three lectures, December 27, 28, on the life and teachings of Paul at the mid-winter convocation of Congregational ministers of Illinois at Galesburg. In January he addresses a Sunday afternoon forum at Springfield, Mass., on the 15th, and a similar forum at Quincy, Ill., on the 22nd. On the 26th he is the convocation speaker at the University of Minnesota, and during the next three days gives a series of



JOHN FREDERICH OBERLIN CHAMBER ROOM
Alsation Museum, Strasbourg, France.

Six members of the Oberlin faculty attended the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held at Nashville December 26-31. Those attending were Professors R. A. Budington and C. G. Rogers, Zoölogy; Lynds Jones, Animal Ecology; Susan P. Nichols, Botany; W. D. Cairns, Mathematics; and Walter Hansen, instructor in Geology and Geography.

Professor Georgs D. Hubbard and several students attended the meetings of the Geological Society of America, held at Cleveland during the week between Christmas and New Years.

Professor and Mrs. Carl E. Howe have a daughter, born December 6. Mr. Howe was in the Physics department of Oberlin College and went to Chicago with a leave of absence. They

addresses under the auspices of the University Christian Association and University Churches in Minneapolis.

To Have Leaves of Absence

Leaves of absence to members of the teaching force have been granted for the entire college year of 1928-29; as follows: Karl F. Geiser, Professor of Political Science; Carl C. W. Nicol, Professor of Philosophy; Jesse F. Mack, Professor of English; Orville A. Lindquist, Professor of Pianoforte; Bruce H. Davis, Professor of Organ and Pianoforte. For the first semester only, Paul S. Peirce, Professor of Economics, was given leave. For the second semester this year C. W. Savage, Professor of Physical Education, is to have leave. He is planning to spend the spring in England and the summer on the Continent.

W. P. Palmer, College Trustee, Dies

William P. Palmer of Cleveland, a member of the college Board of Trustees since 1915, died from a sudden attack of illness Saturday, December 17. He was president of the American Steel and Wire Co. and had been in the steel business since a small boy. He was considered one of Andrew Carnegie's "bright young men" and was advanced rapidly when in Mr. Carnegie's employ. He was one of the original 40 partners of the Carnegie Steel Company.

Outside of business Mr. Palmer was primarily interested in historical collections and it is estimated that he had over 40,000 volumes, many exceedingly rare.

He was a member of many historical societies and social clubs, was active in the Episcopal church, and a generous contributor to many causes. He was a trustee of Case School of Applied Science, as well as of Oberlin.

Musical Union Mid-Winter Concert

Under the direction of Dr. Andrews, the Oberlin Musical Union, together with the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, will give the "Dream of Gerontius," by Sir Edward Elgar, on Tuesday, January 17, 1928. The soloists will be Lambert Murphy, tenor, Frederick Baer, baritone, and Miss Mina Hager, mezzo-contralto. Mr. Murphy, one of the most distinguished singers on the concert stage, has made repeated successes in Oratorio. Mr. Baer also ranks with the best Oratorio singers. Both of these men have delighted Oberlin audiences in the past. Miss Hager has appeared with unqualified success as soloist with the New York Oratorio Society, the Worcester Music Festival, and the New York Symphony Orchestra. Her recitals in London and Berlin were so successful that she was immediately engaged to sing with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. With each appearance in Oberlin, the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra brings new delights with increasing artistry and perfection. The unusual opportunity to hear the Musical Union, the Cleveland Symphony, and these splendid soloists under the baton of Dr. Andrews, who this year is celebrating his twenty-eighth season as conductor of the Union, should pack the chapel to capacity.

Men's Glee Club Uses Auto Bus

In accordance with its usual custom the Oberlin College Men's Glee Club is out in the concert field during the annual winter recess. On December 26 the club left Oberlin and will return on Saturday, January 7, after an absence of thirteen days. The concert schedule included the following Ohio and Kentucky cities:

Mount Vernon, Columbus, Portsmouth, Winchester (Ky.), Berea (Ky.), Cincinnati, Springfield, Dayton, Findlay, Toledo.

In addition to the fixed concert engagements the club is accepting numerous invitations to sing at luncheons and informal meetings and also at high schools. The days are always full for the glee club boys as representatives of Oberlin.

Contrary to the long practice of the glee club, the means of travel is not by private Pullman car and railroad transportation. The management chartered an auto-coach, which is at the disposal of the glee club during the entire period. It happens that the total mileage is not very great and that the amount of travel daily averages approximately 80 miles. Twenty-eight men are carried on the trip; only twenty-five men could be accommodated in the Pullman car.

Before leaving on the trip, the club took insurance policies totaling \$147,500 in case of death and dismemberment and carrying a weekly indemnity of \$52,870.

Singers' Club Gives Concert in Oberlin

The Singers' Club of Cleveland appeared in Oberlin in December in a benefit concert for the golf club. The golf club didn't profit much, but those who attended heard a delightful concert given by a well trained group of nearly a hundred male voices. The soloists were not up to the Oberlin standard, but the chorus was a delight to listen to, especially in such numbers as Coronation Scene from Moussorgsky's Boris Godounov. They also appeared to advantage in the 17th century German choral, "Ye Watchers and Ye Holy Ones," and in "O Come, All Ye Faithful," as arranged by Baldwin.

Six Oberlin men are members of the club: W. S. Cochran, '06; E. W. Leeper, '07; Heaton Pennington, '10;

H. R. Parker, '17; Harold W. Baker, '19; L. M. Plank, '22.

Tuition Increase Effective Next September

Increase of tuition fees to \$300 per year was one of the most important decisions made by the Board of Trustees, at their annual meeting held December 7, postponed from November 11.

The action taken in raising the tuition was a ratification of a recommendation from the general council to the trustees, this recommendation reading as follows: Voted, to recommend to the Trustees that term bills in the College of Arts and Sciences be raised to \$150 each semester, for 15 or 16 credit hours of work, smaller amounts of work to be paid for at the rate of \$10 per credit hour, and amounts in excess of 16 hours at the rate of \$10 for each excess hour; with the understanding (1) that special fees (except breakage and equipment deposits) and fees for change of studies, reexaminations, private examinations, special tests, and late registration) be discontinued; (2) that the several departments concerned receive increases in appropriation sufficient to cover their losses of departmental fees; and (3) that the amount annually available for scholarships and loans be increased proportionately. And to recommend that this change go into effect in 1928-29, for all students in the College of Arts and Sciences. The recommendation was unanimously accepted.

This action automatically abolishes laboratory and other special fees for students in the College of Arts and Sciences. It is in line with the modern business tendency in higher schools of learning to have the students pay a larger share of the actual cost of their education, and thus actually learn what such cost is. The present student in Oberlin is costing the college \$555 a year, and this action means that the student will bear a somewhat larger part of this cost than heretofore.

This is the seventh increase in tuition which has been made in the history of the college. In 1894-95 tuition was set at \$40 per year. The following year it was raised to \$50 per year, and in the year 1897-98 to \$75 per year. It remained at this figure until the fall of 1910, when action was taken by the trustees raising the

amount to \$100 per year. Again, on June 16, 1919, the figure was raised to \$135 per year, and in November of the following year to \$150 per year for a schedule of 15 credit hours. Six months later, on May 14, 1921, \$50 more was added, making the tuition \$200 per year for a schedule of 15 credit hours.

The action was taken, further, in consideration of the fact that special fees in various departments averaged \$18.25 last year, which, added to \$206.67 for a 31-hour schedule, totalled \$224.92. The new figure then means an increase of 33 1/3 per cent, for the average student, and not 60 per cent.

Another consideration taken into account was comparative tuitions charged in other schools in Ohio, the East and the West. It was found that, while Oberlin's charge will be greater, on the whole, than most western schools, it is still below the average for eastern colleges and universities, and the ones charging less are largely those of lower scholastic standards.

As suggested in the recommendation, it was decided to increase scholarship aid proportionately, to meet the needs of students requiring such aid. It is hoped that new gifts for such aid will be forthcoming, but the college in any case will increase the amounts which it has been granting to needy students, only scrutinizing their applications with greater care.

Wide Distribution of Alumni and Students

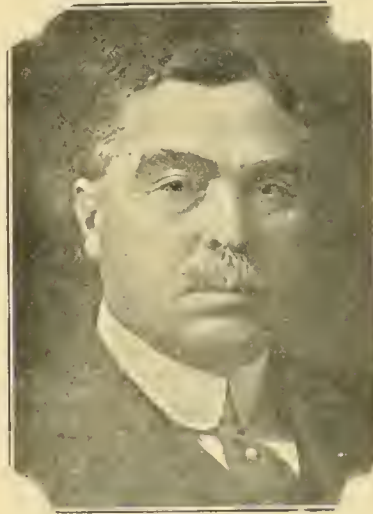
Secretary Jones, in his annual report, states that the college now has 7,133 living graduates. A total of 9,261 have been graduated, and altogether there have been 48,891 students in attendance at Oberlin in its 94 years. The number of diplomas issued during the past year, 362, was the largest in any year in the history of the college.

The enrolment for 1926-27 was 1839. A little less than half of these came from Ohio, Pennsylvania furnished 182, Illinois 104, with Michigan and New York next in order. District of Columbia, Hawaii and every state in the Union, except Nevada and Utah, was represented in the student body. There were also 88 students from 18 foreign countries.

Andrew Noah Gives \$100,000

Announcement of the gift of \$100,000 to Oberlin College was made in chapel November 30 by President Ernest Hatch Wilkins. The donor is Andrew H. Noah, Akron rubber manufacturer and member of the board of trustees of the college.

The gift of Mr. Noah is the first one toward a sum to be raised for residence halls for men in the college. Edward F. Bosworth, dean of men, is chairman of a joint student-faculty committee which is making a study of housing needs for the men of the college. This committee expects to report within the year. A



plan will be devised which will provide housing for men of the entire school.

Mr. Noah is a member of the board of directors of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. Before the consolidation of this company with the Diamond Rubber Co. he was treasurer of the latter concern. He was a student in Oberlin from 1873 to 1876 and has been a staunch friend of the college. He has previously made gifts for self-supporting students and toward the Allen Art Museum.

I assure you that it is very gratifying to me to be able to make this gift at this opportune time. If others who are abundantly able knew the pleasure it is to be one's own executor, the fund would soon be raised.

A. H. NOAH.

Second Church Becomes Wright Laboratory

The Second Church building, now being used to temporarily house the department of Zoölogy, has been named the Albert A. Wright Zoölogical Laboratory, in commemoration of the services to the college of the late Professor A. A. Wright.

Professor Wright was a graduate of Oberlin in the class of 1865, receiving his M.A. in 1868, and graduating from the Seminary in 1870. He later received a Ph.B. degree from Columbia in 1875.

Professor of botany between the years 1878-91, Professor Wright was professor of geology and natural history over a period of 24 years, 1874-97, and subsequently professor of geology and zoölogy for nine more years, 1897-1905, up to the time of his death, in Oberlin, on April 2, 1905.

Professor Wright also held several other executive positions in the college. He was registrar from 1889 to 1890, curator of the museum from 1892 to 1895, member of the prudential committee from 1891 to 1898, and chairman of the faculty from 1896 to 1898, in the interim between Presidents William Gay Ballantine and John Henry Barrows.

Dr. Tenney, Oldest Member of Board

Dr. Robert E. Brown of Oakland, Calif., Mr. William P. Palmer of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. Henry M. Tenney of Grand Rapids, Mich., were reëlected, to succeed themselves for a term of six years, as trustees of the college, at the board meeting December 7. The new term begins January 1, 1928.

This is the ninth term to be served by Dr. Tenney. His first election was in 1885. In years of service and in age Dr. Tenney is the oldest member of the board. He will be 87 his next birthday.

100 Year Old Letters Gift to the College

John Morgan was a professor in Oberlin from 1835 to 1880. He was a graduate of Williams in 1826. During his life in Oberlin he carried on a correspondence with Mark Hopkins, the famous president of Williams. Some of these letters, maybe all of

them, 100 at least, which Professor Morgan wrote to Dr. Hopkins, have just come into the possession of the college. The gift of the letters is made by Miss Susan Hopkins of Williamstown, Mass., daughter of President Hopkins. The letters range in date from 1839 to 1874. Eugene Morgan of Cleveland, a great grandson of Dr. Morgan, and a freshman this year in Oberlin, has put the letters in order. As was customary in those times the letter is so folded as to form the envelope. No stamp is affixed, but the cost of posting is entered in the upper right hand corner. In the case of the first letter this amount was 25 cents.

Plans Under Way For Big Mid-Winter Home-Coming

With at least three alumni teams and maybe more on the basket floor February 21 there is bound to be excitement. Arrangements are being made for a gala time that evening and the two days of the mid-winter home-coming.

The tentative plans call for visitation of classes, under student guidance if desired, on Tuesday the 21st. The alumni will then, as far as possible, dine together at the Oberlin Inn from 5 to 7 p. m. This will be followed by a series of short basketball games at Warner Gym. It is expected that the varsity team will play two aggregations of alumni, one group made up of graduates of the last two years and another of men from three to ten years out. The freshmen will take on the older graduates. All former basketball men, members of varsity teams, whether they made their O's or not, are invited to participate. Early as well as later players will be present. The first quintet that Oberlin put on the floor, back in 1903, will be on hand.

An alumni and college dance will be held at the Women's Gym after the game.

The Washington Birthday address will occur Wednesday morning and the Faculty reception in the evening. In the afternoon the alumni council will meet for its semi-annual session.

A Stiffer Football Schedule For 1928

With but four regulars back for football next fall everybody eligible ought to have a good chance. A schedule that is considered better

than the past season's schedule has been arranged.

The season will open here with Heidelberg, not on the Oberlin schedule since 1920. The Tiffin warriors held the strong Wooster team to one touchdown this year. Akron, Wooster and Case will follow in the order named. The big game of the year will be here with Miami. This will be the final home game of the season, to be followed by the clash with Reserve at Cleveland Mount Union and Rochester will be played between Case and Miami.

The home schedule, including Heidelberg, Wooster, Case and Miami, promises to be better than that of the year closed. An effort was made to date Wesleyan, but when it was found that Wesleyan would have to come here if a game were agreed upon, the plan was dropped, as neither team desired this. It is possible that a game with the Bishops may be secured in 1929.

Does "The Linguistic Instruction" In Boxing

It is a little unwise at the beginning of this year's basketball season to venture its outcome. Oberlin has not been favored with a very strong aggregation the past two seasons and its followers have been hoping for a change in quality this year.

Captain Johnny Fleming is the only experienced varsity man in the present squad. He is a clever player and a splendid leader and will have a loyal following. As to how competent a team Coach MacEachron can build about him remains to be seen. There are so many vacancies to be filled that the largest possible squad will be carried through the entire season.

The home schedule opens with Baldwin-Wallace on January 14. This will be the second Ohio Conference game as we open the season away from home with Hiram at Hiram. Baldwin-Wallace has beaten Oberlin decisively for the last two years and we confidently expect to be able to turn the tables on them this season. Kenyon, Case, Akron, Wooster and Mt. Union follow on the home schedule, and it is easy to be seen that the keenest possible competition is ahead for Oberlin. At this distance it looks like one of the most hotly contested and interesting schedules that we have had in Oberlin for years.

There will be two indoor track meets—one with Case at Oberlin and one with Wooster in the latter's gymnasium. March 10 and 17 are the dates. Prospects are good in this sport. Since the advent of Coach Lumley more attention is being paid to the indoor work and men are already pounding the track to get into condition.

Wrestling is having a vogue in Oberlin this year, under the guidance of a theolog. Mr. Huntley of the English staff is fostering fencing, and Paul Jones continues leading the tumbler. According to the Review, "Professor Savage will do the linguistic part of the boxing instruction" this winter.

Basketball Schedule 1928

Mon. Jan. 2	Y. M. C. A. Schools at Youngstown
Tues. Jan. 3	Goodyear at Akron
Sat. Jan. 7	Hiram at Hiram
Sat. Jan. 14	Baldwin-Wallace at Oberlin
Sat. Jan. 21	Western Reserve at Cleveland
Sat. Jan. 28	Case at Oberlin
Tues. Feb. 7	Akron at Oberlin
Sat. Feb. 11	Wooster at Oberlin
Fri. Feb. 17	Ohio Northern at Ada
Sat. Feb. 18	Heidelberg at Tiffin
Tues. Feb. 21	Gray Memorial. Alumni at Oberlin
	Mid-Winter Home-Coming
Thur. Feb. 23	Kenyon at Oberlin
Sat. Feb. 25	Case at Cleveland
Sat. Mar. 3	Mount Union at Oberlin

Intramural Athletics Program By Professor C. W. Savage

Oberlin's intramural program is based upon the theory that every college man ought to be able to find some form of activity which will interest him and which he will enjoy after he completes his two years of required physical education.

The latter program instead of consisting entirely of gymnastic exercises, as was the case years ago, is greatly enriched and now comprises not only body-building exercises and apparatus work designed to build up

the skills and physical strength necessary for easy handling of own's own body, but also affords many forms of informal activities. Throughout the freshman and sophomore years, all students have the opportunity to learn the elements of various sports, such as baseball, volley ball, hand ball, touch football, speed ball, basketball; personal combat sports, such as boxing, wrestling, and fencing.

This past season we have had a most successful intramural football series in which five teams competed—one each from the sophomore, junior, and senior classes and two teams from the freshman. Counting the varsity football squad, there were 125 men playing football regularly throughout the season. One hundred and forty men were issued equipment. This means approximately 25 per cent of our total men enrolled are participating in football.

Another Fall sport, cross country, was maintained throughout the season which interested 60 men and a tennis tournament was run off in which 30 men participated.

Since the football season ended, voluntary classes in fencing, boxing, wrestling, and advanced apparatus work have been working regularly. The number of men participating in these activities is about 50. Immediately after the holidays, the inter-class basketball schedule will be started with four teams and the Inter-house League with 24 teams will be playing 12 games of basketball per week. Hand ball and volley ball tournaments will also be run off. These activities will continue until the spring recess. After that time, tennis, baseball, playground ball and track work will probably find nearly 200 men participating in outdoor activities.

It is the purpose of the Physical Education Department to persistently work for the tradition that every man, student and faculty, should get out into the open at least three afternoons per week. Advanced laboratory sections, the small size of the teaching force in laboratory courses and a too general proclivity among the men and women for "twosing" are the greatest obstacles in the way of games and sports in the open, but we believe that progress is being made.

News notes about yourself and Oberlin friends are always acceptable by the Alumni Magazine editor.

Senior Boy Wins Rhodes Scholarship

William C. Helmbold, Oberlin College senior, has been selected as the Rhodes scholar from Pennsylvania. This announcement was made December 10 by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, American secretary of the Rhodes Trustees.

This is the third Oberlin man to be selected for this honor. Theodore Wilder of the class of 1918 was appointed a Rhodes scholar-at-large in 1920 and James S. Childers of that



year's class secured his appointment at the same time from Alabama.

Mr. Helmbold received the appointment from Pennsylvania, where his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Helmbold, is now living, though at the time of his entrance to college Mr. Helmbold's home was Brookline, Mass., where he had his preparatory work in the high school. Upon graduation he received a college scholarship because of his scholarly and dramatic ability. He selected Oberlin as he played the piano, and had musical ambitions. At Oberlin, however, he became much interested in the classics and has made Greek his major subject.

He was a member of the freshman glee club, associate editor of the Shaft, and a leading man in the dramatic association. He is doing the four years of college work in three. At Oxford he hopes to continue his classical studies, making Greek Philology his specialty. He will be

only 20 when he graduates from Oberlin next spring. As far as can be determined it was on the grounds of his high scholarship and fine personality that he won the Rhodes prize in competition with a strong field.

Admiral Bristol and Dr. K'ung Exchange Greetings

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. K'ung entertained Admiral Bristol at their home in Shanghai when the Admiral arrived there in October in charge of the Pacific squadron. In the party besides Admiral Bristol were Captain and Mrs. Castleman of the Admiral's staff, the American and British Consul Generals, Dr. David Yui, Mr. T. V. Soong, and other notable Chinese. The following day Dr. and Mrs. K'ung were entertained by the Admiral aboard his flagship.

The Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai was host to Admiral Bristol and his staff October 25 at the Union Club, at which time it was recalled that some 26 years before it was Admiral Bristol who fired the first salute to the Chinese Republican flag at Hankow. This was the first recognition of the new republic by a foreign power.

Admiral Bristol received an honorary doctor's degree from Oberlin last June and Mr. K'ung a similar degree the year before. Dr. K'ung is also an alumnus of Oberlin with the class of 1906.

Head Borough Plan Committee for Cleveland

Cleveland and its suburbs are talking of getting together in some form of coöperative government—a greater Cleveland. The various municipalities have set up a central committee to study the situation and recommend a plan. The committee consists of five persons, two of whom are Oberlin men. Paul Howland, '87, is chairman and Carlton Matson, '15, is secretary. These same two men held relative places on the commission which recently selected the site for a new high level bridge across the Cuyahoga in Cleveland. Mr. Howland is an attorney, one time president of the Cleveland Bar Association. Mr. Matson is director of the Cleveland Foundation and treasurer of the Alumni Association of Oberlin College.

Bus and Trolley Lines to Merge

The bus line which for a number of years now has been running between Cleveland and Norwalk via Elyria and Oberlin has been purchased by the Cleveland and Southwestern trolley line which passes through Oberlin. The trolley company, which has been in receiver's hands for many years, abandoned its Oberlin-Norwalk branch five years ago. It now operates between Cleveland and Wellington. It is reported that the bus company has not been making money. What effect the consolidation will have upon the schedule and service of the buses and trolleys has not been stated.

Service and Christian Brotherhood Manifest

Dear Mr. Olmstead:—

It has been said by a recent graduate of Oberlin that Oberlin College has "too much religion." From my many years of acquaintance and intimate knowledge of Oberlin College I cannot agree with that statement. The broad tolerance and generous acceptance of all races and creeds bear witness to the fact that the college has a world vision and is not primarily a religious school. When we first moved to Oberlin I was a child, but the spirit of such a man as President Fairchild then in his grand old age, deeply impressed me. The consistent emphasis of service and Christian brotherhood manifested in Oberlin in the teaching and example of such men of faith and vision as Dr. King, Dr. Bosworth, Dr. Wager, Dr. Dickinson and others sent forth strong, noble young men and women to life's experiences. The religious atmosphere of the great services of the commencement season only shaped a noble, uplifting ideal in the minds and hearts of those who were students or alumni. Several times since graduation it has been my privilege to return for commencement, and my love and admiration for my Alma Mater has been strengthened. There are other colleges and universities which lay no stress upon the training of character, and they are mentally strong but not like Oberlin—all round in their development of their students. Mental efficiency or physical prowess in athletics alone can never make a man or woman able

to meet the real needs of life. Training of the heart and soul plus a clear, strong mind helps greatly in meeting the temptations, fears and disappointments and sorrows of life. The College which can accomplish this result is fully fulfilling its highest mission.

We have all realized this whole situation in the case of our young American hero, Colonel Charles Lindbergh. He has carried out a dream of years, and by persistent study and effort, by courage and moral strength he has done what no one else has been able to accomplish before. The imagination of all ages, old, middle aged, and of the children has been captured by Lindbergh's career. It is not only the victory which has produced this result, but it is more the spirit of modesty, unselfishness, and devotion to an ideal which makes the name of Lindbergh loved and honored in every home. The schools from which Lindbergh has received his instruction may well be proud of him as a fine example of a well balanced, well educated Christian gentleman. Let Oberlin continue her policy of religious training and her honored place among the higher institutions of learning will be always maintained.

ALICE H. COLE, '09.

Encourage The Radicals

Dear Sir:—

The recent form letter of President Hart, in which he reaffirms his faith in Oberlin and the Alumni Association, and urges slackers to reaffirm theirs in the form of membership and subscription to the magazine, is, I believe, a very just and pertinent appeal. I accordingly enclose my check for that purpose.

But since I am now officially entitled to a voice in alumni affairs, I cannot refrain from expressing myself on certain tendencies which I have noticed, both during my four years at Oberlin, and the period which has ensued since June, 1926. Some of these tendencies are so deplorable, it seems to me, that contrary to my ordinary inclinations, I add myself to the ranks of those who have written "a letter to the Editor."

I wonder if the authorities and those more directly connected with the college have taken cognizance of the number of younger alumni who have emerged from the college as radicals. It seems to me that they have not, and

that they have greatly underestimated the importance of the radical ideas which these graduates have expressed—callously, no doubt, but sincerely. I therefore wish to summarize a few of the opinions of those of us who are not satisfied with things as they are, and I hope that someone will reinforce me with other versions of the same discontent.

In the first place, I believe that most of us feel that religion is stressed at Oberlin far beyond its merits. If this is anything, it is a sceptical age. No young person, not intellectually stagnant, can nowadays accept the divine origin of any theory of ethics or theology, however comforting. It is true that he must accept religion as a historical fact, and he may turn to it for whatever mystical consolation or enjoyment he wishes to gain. But the professional religionists themselves disagree; how pointless it is, then, to lay so much emphasis on this outworn body of institutions and superstitions. "Days of Prayer for Colleges," religious instruction other than that concerning churches as historical phenomena, and compulsory chapel exercises, have no place in modern education. We deprecate them. We also deprecate the election of any more clergymen to the Board of Trustees.

I said that this is an age of scepticism. A fostering of the critical spirit, then, is another change which we young bloods advocate. Only continual criticism, continual doubt, continual scepticism as to men and affairs can bring about any change. This is particularly true of a college. Strange as it may seem, those dealing most closely with ideas are the one who first fossilize intellectually. Someone may reply that Oberlin is the place in which such criticism exists. Does it, except in a few isolated, persecuted cases? I call to mind just now the speech Mr. Norman R. Shaw of 1926 made at the alumni dinner at the commencement of that year. Mr. Shaw ably expressed this critical attitude which characterizes some students, and he ably justified it. I also recall several expressions of disapprobation and disgust on the part of certain faculty members subsequent to the dinner. I remember in this connection a statement in the Secretary's report for one year, that while there was some dissatisfaction on the part of some students, it was fortunately limited to

comparatively few, and not much weight was to be attached to it. I remember also the delicate side-stepping the editor of the Review had to perform when he tried to call attention to very evident defects in the curriculum, or to compulsory chapel, without treading on anyone's toes. All this we cannot help "viewing with alarm."

I wanted to discuss the management of student affairs: Oberlin's women's rules, which are based on the moral standards of 1890; the attitude that smoking on the campus is an ethical problem, and that individual ownership of automobiles is properly forbidden by the College, because, forsooth, students who owned cars made too frequent trips to Lake Erie. But the letter is already too long.

I conclude by saying that it is the belief of a large number of young alumni that we of Oberlin are essentially provincial in our attitude toward our college. I hope I have not been too outspoken, but I feel that now is the time, if ever, that Oberlin is to become "the greatest college of the middle-west." Two great men have died; another has retired from the administration. Those who have succeeded must hold themselves more awake to modern tendencies, if Oberlin is to assume her naturally high place. Merely reassuring ourselves that she has, or will soon have that place is not enough. The ways toward it must be pointed out immediately. I hope I have begun a discussion which will carry us further toward the Oberlin we all desire.

HERBERT CHILDS, '26

A Well Conducted Paper

The Oberlin Alumni Magazine:

In your October number Professor Wager mentions as one of President King's favorite phrases, "to think a thing through." President King would no doubt quickly confess that he inherited this expression, as did the present writer, from President Fairchild. When a point came up upon which a student's mind remained contrary President Fairchild was wont to close the subject with that advice. Such was the characteristic method of the old Oberlin thinking. Dr. John Morgan once ridiculed a class of theological students who came in with a "whole ass-load of commentaries" instead of working a question through for them-

selves. I wish that President Fairchild's phrase might become a motto to all the philo-sophical and theological teaching at Oberlin.

I take this occasion to remark that the Oberlin Alumni Magazine is, in my judgment, a very well conducted paper, and if any other college has a better one it must be pretty good. There is much in it to interest a broader public than the immediate Oberlin circle.

EDWARD S. STEELE, '72, '77.

The High Cost of Alumni Dinners

Dear Mr. Olmstead:—

Within a brief period I have repeatedly heard remarks like this about meetings of the Oberlin alumni in various centers: "I did so want to attend, but the price was prohibitive."

The promoters of these gatherings are most generous, public spirited, loyal alumni,—leaders in the social and intellectual life of their districts. They give lavishly of their time and energy in arranging the meetings. Living on easy street, it probably does not occur to them that any—not to say many—fellow alumni, still residing in hard-scrabble alley, really cannot afford a \$3.00 dinner.

What is the main object of these alumni associations anyway? Feeds or Fellowship? Swell social functions for well-offs, or family reunions of all Oberlin's children who want to hear about the dear mother from the lips of her representatives right from home, and clasp hands again with those whose joys and sorrows they shared under the same roof?

If the former is the big idea, I have nothing to say. I am not questioning the right of well-offs to feeds and formals whenever they want them,

If the latter, why make the price prohibitive to "the least of these my brethren?"

Does family affection flower more readily at formals?

LILLIE THOMPSON TERBORGH, '88.

Book Reviews

THE SPANISH WORLD IN ENGLISH FICTION by CONY STURGIS., Boston, The F. W. Faxon Co. 1927. Useful Reference Series 34.

Professor Sturgis has made a great contribution to teachers and students of Spanish by the compilation of this bibliography. The work includes historical fiction and fiction in general,

having Spain, Spanish America, or the Spanish peoples as a background.

The books have been grouped by countries or peoples to which they refer, naming the books alphabetically by authors within each group. These groups are arranged alphabetically by countries. The index then takes up the groups in the same order, arranging the books alphabetically by title.

A short review of each book is given with the name of the publisher. There are 513 books in the list. Professor Sturgis read many of the books himself, which shows the magnitude of the work involved in its preparation.

It was Professor Root who first suggested to Professor Sturgis that such a work be done. He suggested that it be published as a library bulletin here. As the size of the work made this impossible, it was published by the F. W. Faxon Company in their useful reference series 34.

GLENN BARR.

The University of Chicago Manuscript of the *Genealogia dcorum gentilium* of Boccaccio, by ERNEST HATCH WILKINS. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, October, 1927.

On June 15, 1916, President Frank Wakeley Gunsaulus of the Armour Institute of Technology, presented to the University of Chicago one of the earliest MSS. of the Latin work of Boccaccio mentioned above, a MS. written at the end of the fourteenth century. A study of the MS. is now presented to the public in the form of an elegant volume which President Wilkins has prepared for the University of Chicago Press and which is published as one of the Modern Philology Monographs of the same university.

The Table of Contents lists twenty chapters. Chapters I-IV are introductory, assembling facts which have to do with the composition and early fortune of the *Genealogia*. Chapters V-XX are devoted to a description of the Chicago MS., a discussion of its special values and a narration of its history. The interest of the book is enhanced by the inclusion of fourteen plates, reproducing various pages of the MS., one of which is in color. There is an *Index Nominum*.

The appropriateness of this splendid gift on the part of President Gunsaulus is stressed in the author's concluding paragraph: "The MS. now fulfils year after year the special service of bringing to successive groups of students the sense of an immediate and a friendly relationship with the

eager Humanists of the early Renaissance.

H. H. T.

THE TERTIARY MINERALIZATION OF THE NORTHERN BLACK HILLS. Bull. 15—South Dakota School of Mines. JOSEPH P. CONNOLLY, O. C. '12, Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography.

Ever since the pioneers pushed their way westward and saw in the distance the dark forest covered mountains called the Black Hills, this area has held an interest for tourist, miner and geologist. Since the beginning of the substantial history of the Homestake gold mine, 50 years ago, men have had even a larger interest in the region, because this mine is one of the largest in the world, and a very steady, reliable producer.

Literature began to appear on the geology of the Black Hills in 1880 and scores of papers have been written in the years that intervene. Mr. Connolly has been a resident of the Black Hills some ten years and has given his attention to the study of his local geology and to the teaching of men to do geologic work. He has become very familiar with the great problems of the ore deposits and has made a considerable contribution to their solution, but he also admits that "the last word on the Homestake will probably not be written for some time to come."

Mr. Connolly's studies have been directed to the problems included in the title of this paper because they generally have been passed over by others who have dealt with the structures and larger geologic features. He presents evidence to show that in the northern Black Hills the mineralization and ore deposition were accomplished in Tertiary time, that the deposits were formed partly by filling of previous cavities, but chiefly by replacing other materials. The association of minerals (such as only form in high temperature conditions) shows that the depositing waters were hot, but not so hot as those making the Homestake lode ores, and hence the cover of rock layers was somewhat thinner, estimated at 3,000-3,500 feet.

Further he reaches the conclusion that the Homestake ores were laid down as metallic gold in the sands and gravels of Cambrian age and that the big vein, the Homestake lode, from which the gold came, was much older yet. The bibliography and 19 plates of microphotographs show the care with which Mr. Connolly has worked.

GEORGE D. HUBBARD.

Edward Horton, Host

The Venice beach home of Edward Everett Horton, talented artist of the spoken drama, emanated warmth and cheer and fun to the members of the Oberlin Association of Southern California who gathered there Saturday afternoon, December 10, coming from many points of the Southland in spite of climatic conditions. Mr. Horton and his sister, Mrs. Hannabelle Horton Grant, of 7201 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, both of whom belong to the Southern California Association, were host and hostess for a benefit bridge tea. Those present at the afternoon gathering were Mrs. William Ament, Mrs. Beth Peck Lincoln, Mrs. Lucy Rice Winkler, Mrs. Robert Striegel, Mrs. Oscar Pratt, Mrs. Henry Siemens, Miss Janet Reid, Mrs. A. N. Colton, Miss Ferne Tudehope, Miss Effie Halverson, Miss Margaret J. Wightman, Miss Gertrude Mount, Miss Florence M. Nichols, Miss Mildred Brady, Miss Grace Hansom, Miss Barbara Ullman, Miss LaMoille V. Pugh, W. Maxwell Burke, president of the association, John Fisher Peck, Henry Siemens, and the host and hostess. After cards, tea was delightfully served around the large open fire-place, in the kindling of which the host displayed his perfection of another magnetic art.

Education and Employment for Chicago Children

Both Christmas shopping and the allurements of grand opera interfered somewhat with the luncheon of the Oberlin Women's club of Chicago at the Morrison hotel Saturday, December 10th. The program was in charge of the vocational guidance workers.

Mrs. Mascella Searle Folsom, '27, our delegate to the Vocational Supervision League, explained the efforts of that organization to protect the working children by legislation and their equally important endeavor to keep as many as possible of the children in school rather than their going to work when the critical age of fourteen has been reached.

Miss Mary F. Stone, '07, told of her work in the Employment Bureau of the Board of Education in connection with the certification and guidance of this army of working children. Unfortunate as the situation may seem to a layman, Miss Stone pointed to signs of improvement.

Miss Helen M. Dart, '12, vocational

adviser in a technical high school with 1,500 freshmen, spoke of the great need of retaining the pupils in high school through at least a two-year course. More scholarships from the scholarship committee of the Vocational Supervision League are needed than are now in sight.

Mrs. Charles B. Martin of Cleveland, a guest in town for a few days, was called upon and told about the inauguration of President Wilkins, and other campus news.

Representative Audience Greet President at Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Oberlin Alumni Association had a dinner and reception, in honor of President Ernest Hatch Wilkins, in the City Club, at 6:45 o'clock, Saturday, December 10. There were about 80 present, including colleagues of President Wilkins at University of Chicago and Amherst, and presidents or representatives from the various colleges in the city and suburbs.

Mr. Howard Strong, toastmaster for the occasion, introduced our old friend, Mr. Fred Bohn, who spoke enthusiastically of Oberlin's future with Dr. Wilkins at the helm.

President Wilkins, the chief speaker of the evening, received a hearty welcome, speaking most interestingly of the reasons why he had accepted the call to Oberlin, telling why he considers Oberlin one of the foremost colleges of the country. He told also of his aspirations and plans for the future.

We were glad to have with us Professor McCullough of the chemistry department of Oberlin, and Mr. Schaefer, a senior, who were in Philadelphia visiting the various colleges in order to study the men's housing problem for Oberlin.

Later in the evening motion pictures of the events of President King's last commencement, and of President Wilkins' inauguration, were shown.

College songs were sung during the evening, with Mr. Jerome Gregar at the piano, accompanied by David Strong playing the violin.

The Philadelphia Association was very glad to have this occasion of greeting President Wilkins. It will be glad to welcome new alumni members in Philadelphia. Officers are: Pres., Howard Strong, '02; Vice-Pres., Edward D. Ford, '07; Sec., Ethel Brubaker, '11; Treas., Cleo C. West, '13

Boston Welcomes Dr. Wilkins

On Monday, the 12th of December, over 100 Oberlin Bostonians gathered at the University club to greet and to dine the New President. That the ostensible reason for assembling was, to say the least, augmented by widespread curiosity, first, as to how Dr. Wilkins would comport himself before a body of his newly adopted children, and second, as to the general sort of ideas he would unfold as his administrative platform.

At the preliminary reception, those present had an opportunity to meet Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins; also Dr. Wilkin's father, Mr. Samuel F. Wilkins. Following dinner there was a bout of singing under the magnetic direction of Mr. Skidmore and then followed the speeches.

Introduced by local President Erwin Griswold, Professor Charles H. Grandgent of Harvard proceeded to style himself, (on ingenious grounds too intricate to explain) the foster child and at the same time the foster parent of President Wilkins; in both capacities he tendered the compliments of a brother scholar.

A delightful greeting was then brought from Amherst by Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, skillfully speaking for that college, for its president, and for himself in adroit, old-school periods.

Dr. Wilkins himself then rose, and after lauding Oberlin's notable past proceeded to reveal in part his educational plans for the future. First mentioned were practical things such

as salary increases, building plans, and revisions of curriculum. But following these, and perhaps even more important, came some of Dr. Wilkins' ideas as to the inner meaning of an education, the futility of much so-called college work, the importance of studying subjects rather than taking courses, and finally the obligation of the college to admit its students intelligently and to send them out with some idea of a vocation. Using always crystalline language that was a delight to his audience Dr. Wilkins took time in closing to paint a skillful word-picture of his early but nonetheless keen first impressions of Oberlin and its life and surroundings.

Enthusiasm had been mounting throughout the evening to such a point that long before it was over Dr. Wilkins had become for those present the already trusted and confidence inspiring new leader of College and Alumni. And if great things are not accomplished the alumni, at least of Boston, will indeed be surprised and disappointed.

The executive committee of the chapter is composed of President William Barber, '15-'17, 11 Boyd Street, Newton, Mass.; Vice-President Mrs. Vera Retan Bartavian, '17, 151 A. Charles Street, Boston, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer Miss Lucy Grosvenor '06, 12 Palfrey Street, Watertown Mass.; Mrs. Jane Hallam Edwards, ex-'08; Burgess Ela, '26; E. V. Grahill, '96; Mrs. Mary Purcell Lester, '08; Roland F. Thompson, '23.

New Yorkers Hold Dinner and Reception

The Greater New York alumni gave a dinner and reception in honor of President and Mrs. Wilkins on December 9 at the Hotel Commodore. It was very largely attended by graduates and former students and by invited guests.

At the speakers' table, besides Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins, were Mr. Lucien T. Warner of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Warner, Dr. Trever Arnett, trustee of University of Chicago, General Education Board and other Rockefeller organizations, Mrs. Arnett, and Mr. Frederick Bale, president of the New York Amherst Alumni Association. Mr. Martin Dodge, president of the New York Chapter, presided. Dr. W. F. Bohn and Dean of Men Edward F. Bosworth were also guests. Mr. Bale and Dr. Arnett assisted in the introduction of President Wilkins, who gave the principal address.

Nearly 300 were present, among them being Mrs. Sarah Hoyt Penfield, who is one of the two surviving members of the class of 1858, and Mr. Charles G. Fairchild, '66, from 1882 to 1893 financial secretary of the college.

The present officers are: President, Martin Dodge, '15; Vice-President, Beatrice Doerschuk, '06; Vice-President, Earl F. Adams, '01. Corresponding Secretary, Mabel F. Thompson, '12; Recording Secretary, Philip Kelsor, '22; Treasurer, George R. Conybeare, '13.



News of The Alumni

'54-'59—John Morgan Whitney died at his home in Honolulu on November 17 at the age of 92. He had practiced dentistry in Honolulu for more than fifty years and was an authority on dentistry and dental surgery.

'57-'61—Benjamin E. Sheldon, father of Harry D. Sheldon, '86, and Jessie C. Sheldon, ex-c'82-'85, died in the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Blair, in Washington, D. C., on November 28, at the age of 94 years and 10 months. Until a few years ago he was practicing law in Hillsdale, Mich.

'79—Mrs. Albert T. Swing is living at Hotel Del Prado, Chicago, Ill.

'83—Mr. and Mrs. Eugenia N. Bemis have returned to California after six months in Europe. Their new address is 312 N. New Hampshire Avenue, Los Angeles.

'87—Word has been received of the death of Arthur Babbit Fairchild, nephew of President Fairchild, on November 2, at Crete, Nebr. For many years he was associated with Doane College as Professor of Economics and Ethics and as treasurer. He retired from active duties in 1918. His widow and two sons survive him.

'88—Nathan B. Young is at present serving on the staff of the superintendent of schools as Supervisor of Negro Schools of Missouri. Mr. Young lives at 1025 E. Dunklin Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

'91—"Service and Modern Life" was the subject of the address given by Robert A. Millikan in November at the celebration of the Semi-Centennial of Colorado University, Boulder, Colo.

'91—President R. S. Wilkinson of the State A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S. C., is the only colored representative on the special advisory committee, on the survey of land-grant colleges of the U. S., selected by Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, who is chairman. Other members of the committee are: the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, President R. A. Pearson of the University of Maryland, Francis G. Blair, Illinois state superintendent of public instruction; President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota; President S. W. Stratton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; President Charles A. Lory of the Colorado State Agricultural College; Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the New York State College of Home Economics. There are 69 land-grant colleges, each state and territory maintaining one, and 17 states (in the South) operating additional colleges for colored students. Last year they enrolled 314,000 white and 13,000 colored students, and their staff comprised 23, 188 professors and instructors. All of the institutions are state supported and their total income in 1925-1926 was \$129,200,000, the federal government contributing \$1,134,000.

'91—Dr. William Watson Breckenridge, minister, attorney, and prominent in the Presbyterian denomination, passed away at his home in Berkeley, Calif., October 21, 1927. Burial was at Washington, Conn. After graduating from Oberlin Dr. Breckenridge studied at Yale for his Ph.D. While there he was called to the

First Presbyterian Church of Hartford, Conn. He was pastor of this church for thirteen years. After a year of study in McCormick Seminary he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Tucson, Arizona. He remained with this church seven years and resigned to complete his study of the law at Berkeley, Calif. He received his degree in 1916 and was admitted to the bar the same year, but he found that he did not wish to leave the ministry and accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Ukiah, Calif. He served as its pastor for ten years, or until 1926, when, on account of illness, he resigned and went to live in Berkeley, hoping that a year of rest would restore his health. Dr. Breckenridge is survived by his sister, Rev. Juanita Breckenridge-Bates, also of the theological class of 1891, now living in Ithaca, N. Y.

'93—E. Dana Durand recently sailed for Europe, where he will spend six months in Warsaw. He goes as assistant to Charles Dewey, assistant secretary of state, who has been asked to act as financial adviser to the Polish government. Mr. Durand's knowledge of the language and of the general situation especially fit him to help Mr. Dewey. They do not go as representatives of our government. The general idea is to help the government get taxation, national expenditures, investments, and the granting of commercial concessions, all in to business shape.

'93—Mrs. Jensine Nielsen's daughter, Florence Katrine, was married May 17 to John Calvin Warder Whipple, in San Francisco, Calif.

'94—Gould Hoskin Ayers, son of Amos E. and Lney Hoskins Ayres, was given honorable mention by Walsh in the "All-American Team." Gould, who was one of the stars on the Iowa State team, graduated from Industrial Science course there in December.

'94—Mr. and Mrs. William M. Raine of 150 Race Street, Denver, Colo., have a daughter, Patricia, born August 22.

'94—Miss Catherine B. Ely has an interesting article in a recent number of the Journal of American Insurance "About the Chicago Fire of '71." It is based on a recently discovered personal letter from a Civil War veteran relative who was a Chicago business man and an eyewitness.

'95—Rev. Ernest C. Partridge, after five years as director of education in the Caucasus, has gone to Aleppo to evangelistic work in the Armenian community there.

'98—Mark L. Thomsen is vice-chairman of the City Plan Committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Thomsen is also chairman of the Zoning Committee. A comprehensive zoning ordinance is now before the city council.

'92—At the annual meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Club, held in Cleveland November 25, 1927, Robert Logan Baird read a paper on "Do Passerine Birds Carry Objects with the Feet?"

'92—Helen M. Walker died July 8, leaving \$1000 to Oberlin College and also making the College Residuary Legatee. The residuary estate is to be used for scholarship aid for girls. The amount is estimated to be about \$8,000.

'03-'04—Mrs. Arthur R. Edgerton (Martha Thompson) died February 19, 1927, at

her home in Cleveland. She is survived by her husband, of the class of '04, and a daughter, Catherine.

'04—In the magazine, "School of Music," for November and December, there is a review of a new book, "The Little Violinist at Home," by Gail Ridgway Brown. The new book is published by G. Schirmer, New York.

'05—Jesse R. Wolfe reached Oberlin December 21 after a year spent in special architectural work for the American Board in China and Japan. Mrs. Wolfe (Clara Husted, '06) and two children have been in Oberlin during his absence.

'05—Nancy M. Gleason will sail from New York January 7 on the Franconia of the Cunard Line for a world cruise of five months. The party will tour under the guidance of Thomas Cook & Son and will return to New York City May 31. This is the first time such an extensive tour has been arranged, for the party will visit all of the continents except Australia.

'06—Professor Anna M. Starr of Mt. Holyoke, was ill during the fall, spending three months in the Allen Hospital at Oberlin. She is now in Florida for the winter, her address being 2245 Southwest 16th Terrace, Miami.

'07—Rev. Howard C. Crellin has left Beach, N. D., and become pastor of the Congregational church at Carthage, S. D.

'07—The American high school in Paris, rue d'Oriental, now in its fourth year, has as its new principal Mrs. Edith Hopkins Schwenke. Mrs. Schwenke went to Paris, from Scott high school, Toledo, Ohio, where she was in charge of English classes for the 2,000 students enrolled there.

'09—Most of the music for the opera, "The King's Henchman," was written at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Braun (Edith Evans), Sogno Mio, Merion, Pa., while the composer, Deems Taylor, was their guest.

'09—Mabel C. Eldred took her A.M. last summer at Columbia. She is now teaching corrective gymnastics in Teachers' College, Columbia University. Miss Eldred is living at 268 W. 73rd Street, New York City.

'10—Estelle Coe of Tottori, Japan, spoke before the Cosmopolitan Club in the Council Hall Chapel at Oberlin on November 20. Miss Coe's subject was "Home Life and Education."

'10, c'13—Alice-Ann was born to Mark and Gladys Ward at Cincinnati December 17.

'11-'13—Edith R. Strange, Bellingham, Wash., has been awarded a fellowship at the Chicago Musical College, which will give her a four to six weeks' course there next summer under the instruction of Percy Grainger, in piano, and Richard Hageman, in voice and the art of accompanying. Miss Strange is well known as a piano soloist and accompanist in Bellingham.

'12—H. Marjorie Hall is married to Mr. H. M. Hammerland. They are at home at 805 15th Avenue, Maywood, Ill.

'12—On December 21 Esther C. Andrews, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Andrews, was married to Reber Johnson. The wedding took place in Finney Memorial Chapel. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will make their home in Oberlin, where Mr. John-

son is professor of violin in the Oberlin Conservatory.

'15—Colliers for December 21 carried two pages of Christmas pictures of children by Ruth Alexander Nichols.

'15—Mrs. Myrene Casey Gray, wife of Madison B. Gray, died October 8 at Rochester, Minn., where Mrs. Gray had been taken for treatment for goitre at the Mayo Clinic.

'16—Rev. Lyman D. Cady has been invited to return to China by the faculty and field board of managers of the Shantung Christian University, Tsinan, Shantung, China. Mr. Cady was associate professor of philosophy of religion and Christian ethics. His invitation to return is as full professor. He came to Oberlin last spring and will probably return to China the coming summer.

'16—After six years in Fenchow, Shansi, China, Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Reynolds (Charlotte Belknap) and their two children are spending a year in New York

City. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are studying in Teachers' College and at Union. They expect to return to China next fall. They live at 99 Claremont Avenue.

'17—Lois Doan is studying French at the Sorbonne and at the Alliance Francaise this year. Her address is 16 rue Gustave-Courbet, Paris XVI.

'17—Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Graham, 407 E. Chalmers Street, Champaign, Ill., announce the arrival of Martha Louise on November 18.

ex-'20, '17—Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Watson (Helen Ralme) announce the arrival of James Rand, on July 25, 1927. Their address is now 1409 Lakeside Avenue South, Seattle, Wash.

'19—Mrs. Arthur Griffith (Martha Noble) is studying French at the Sorbonne and at the Alliance Francaise this year. Mrs. Griffith is living at 16 rue Gustave-Courbet, Paris XVI.

c'20—Arthur Sackett Talmadge and Ethel Hardy Brown were married in Decatur, Ga., on June 27. The ceremony was performed in the First Baptist Church by the fathers of the bride and groom, the Rev. Lester A. Brown of Decatur, and the Rev. Elliot F. Talmadge of Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Talmadge graduated from Shorter College in 1927. Mr. and Mrs. Talmadge are living at 115 Westmore Road, Rome, Ga., where Mr. Talmadge is director of music at Shorter College.

'21—Mary A. Frazer is supervisor of merchandise and salesmanship in the San Francisco, Calif., high schools. Miss Frazer's address is 2901 Gough Street, Apt., 106, San Francisco.

ex-'23, '22—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent S. Hart are now located at 1409 Lakeside Avenue South, Seattle, Wash.

'21—The East Congregational Church, of East Springfield, Mass., of which Myron W. Powell is pastor, is listed among those which admitted 100 or more on confession of faith last year. Mr. Powell went to Springfield as assistant pastor of North Congregational Church in 1925. Since February, 1926, he has given full time to the East Congregational Church, which was just opened as a mission in 1925.

'23 Elinor C. Wishart was in Europe last summer and spent four weeks in Geneva, Switzerland, where she enrolled in the Vacation French Courses at the University of Geneva.

c'23 Miss Madge Baldwin of Glendale, Mont., has announced her engagement to William Wallace Sturtevant of San Francisco. Miss Baldwin has been supervisor of school of music at Inspiration, Arizona.

'23—Dr. Ell F. Walker, who was married last summer to Mary Hazard, graduated last June from the Western Reserve Dental School. This year Dr. Walker is an instructor in the Reserve Dental School.

h'23—Newton D. Baker is vice-chairman of the City Plan Committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Baker is also chairman of the Regional Committee.

'23-'24—Grace Hall of Dundee, Ill., entertained the students of the Northwestern University School of Speech with a group of parodies at a convocation Tuesday afternoon. Miss Hall, who is a senior in the School of Speech, also had charge of the lighting effects for the play

"In the Next Room," which has just completed a successful three-night engagement on the campus here.

'24—Edwin B. Zeller, high school secretary at the Y. M. C. A., Milwaukee, since July, 1921, has been transferred to the city boys' work secretaryship, succeeding Roy Sorenson, now a member of the National Council staff.

'24—At a luncheon at her home in Day-

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ton December 14. Miss Jeanne Canby, O. K. T. S. '27, announced her engagement to Mr. Eugene C. Bischoff of Oberlin, now director of physical training at Penn State College.

'24—James Lampson was born to Mr. and Mrs. William E. Powers, Jr. (Rachel

Fox), of 208 Woodland Avenue, Oberlin, on November 25.

'24—Mary Augustine is social director of the training school of the Worcester Memorial Hospital of Worcester, Mass. Miss Augustine began her work there on July 1st.

'24-'25—A son, David Rule Anders, born November 24, to Mr and Mrs. Leavitt DeCamp Anders (Margaret Rule), at Harrisburg, Pa., died December 18.

'25—Mrs. Walter P. Stokes (Kay Glyler) has registered in the graduate school at Bryn Mawr College and is studying French there this winter. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes are living at 131 Coulter Avenue, Ardmore, Pa.

'25—Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Cadwell, 328 Knight Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill., have announced the arrival of a son, on November 23.

'25—Ethel L. Yokes is attending the Library School at Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

'25—Kenneth R. Umfleet has an article, "School Operettas and Their Production," in the November number of School Music.

'25—The musical organizations of the Central high school of Grand Rapids, Mich., gave their autumn concert on November 18. Mr. Arthur L. Williams is the director of instrumental music in the Grand Rapids school.

'25, '26—L. Y. Shen has recently been appointed assistant director of the Chinese Trade Bureau. The activities of the Bureau are concerned with helping the Chinese people in dealings with the Americans and promoting international friendship between the two Sister Republics. Mr. and Mrs. Shen are living at 410 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass., with their uncle, Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, who is well known in America as a prominent lecturer on China and the Chinese.

'26, '15—Katherine Sternberg was married to George S. Brewer on September 10. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer are at home in Erie, Pa.

'26—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baxter (Evelyn Sheldon) have a daughter, Joan, born December 7. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter live at 56 Maplewood Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.

'27, '26—The marriage of Florence M. Tennant, '27, to Lewis F. Ingram, '26, took place October 28 in Buffalo. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram are living at 66 Sussex Avenue, Buffalo. Mr. Ingram is in the office of the Buffalo Branch of the Ralston-Purina Company.

Four Oberlin alumni have articles in the January number of the North American Review. Magazine articles by alumni are not uncommon but such bunching is not usual. Dr. John R. Commons, '88, of the University of Wisconsin writes on "Farm Prices and the Value of Gold," and Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, h '98, tells "How to Live in New York." Miss Catherine Beach Ely, '94, of New York touches on "The Sorrows of Mcken," and Professor Jay B. Nash, '11, of New York University, discusses "Athletics for Girls."

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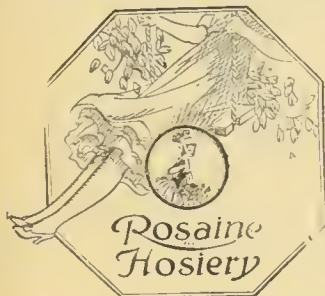
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